

# Successful FARM BUILDINGS



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# A HELPFUL GUIDE

## FOR PROGRESSIVE FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND LIVE STOCK RAISERS

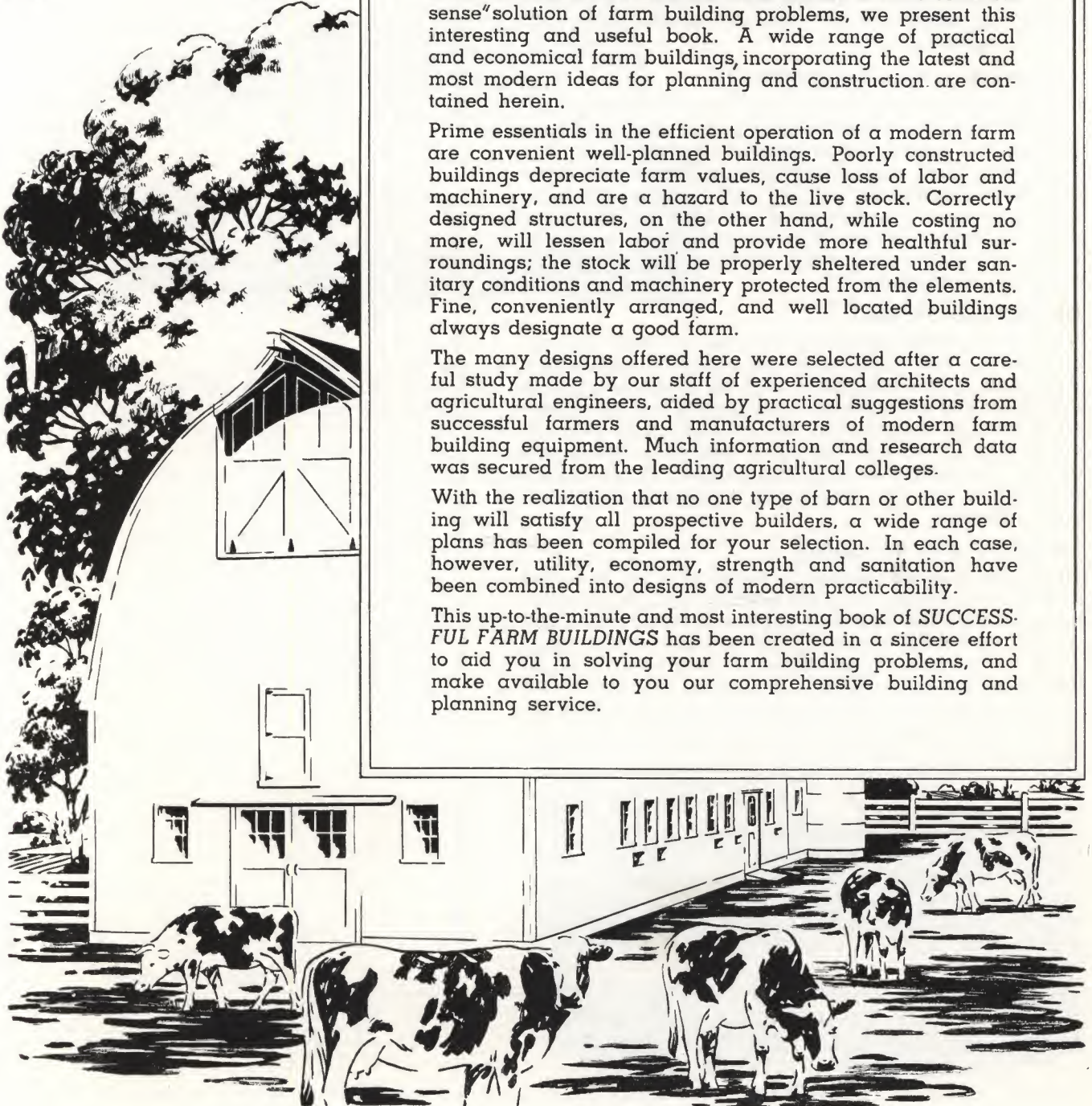
In answer to the ever-increasing demand for better farm structures and to enhance the trend toward a more "common sense" solution of farm building problems, we present this interesting and useful book. A wide range of practical and economical farm buildings, incorporating the latest and most modern ideas for planning and construction, are contained herein.

Prime essentials in the efficient operation of a modern farm are convenient well-planned buildings. Poorly constructed buildings depreciate farm values, cause loss of labor and machinery, and are a hazard to the live stock. Correctly designed structures, on the other hand, while costing no more, will lessen labor and provide more healthful surroundings; the stock will be properly sheltered under sanitary conditions and machinery protected from the elements. Fine, conveniently arranged, and well located buildings always designate a good farm.

The many designs offered here were selected after a careful study made by our staff of experienced architects and agricultural engineers, aided by practical suggestions from successful farmers and manufacturers of modern farm building equipment. Much information and research data was secured from the leading agricultural colleges.

With the realization that no one type of barn or other building will satisfy all prospective builders, a wide range of plans has been compiled for your selection. In each case, however, utility, economy, strength and sanitation have been combined into designs of modern practicability.

This up-to-the-minute and most interesting book of **SUCCESSFUL FARM BUILDINGS** has been created in a sincere effort to aid you in solving your farm building problems, and make available to you our comprehensive building and planning service.





# PLANS

## PROPERLY PREPARED

### ASSURES DURABLE AND PRACTICAL FARM BUILDINGS

#### 317 FARM BUILDINGS FOR YOUR SELECTION

To enable the farmer to secure practical and economical buildings, suitable to climatic conditions and his individual requirements, it is necessary to display and illustrate a large assortment of approved and most successful types. Each of these designs was carefully selected and approved by competent architects and agricultural engineers, experienced in farm building construction. Each particular structure was selected for its practical efficiency and purpose, sound construction, sanitation, comfort and economy.

#### ACCURATE PLANS ARE ESSENTIAL

Unless the plans are accurate, mistakes and mishaps occur with deadly certainty. Discrepancies are always expensive and destructive in comfort and efficiency. The safe, economical method of building is to avoid waste and disappointment by actually first "building the structure" on paper. Accurate plans are available for every design in this book and their use eliminates any guess work. Tell us the plan which interests you and ask for complete information.

#### CHANGES IN PLANS

Very often certain conditions and requirements demand changes in plans which otherwise would be satisfactory. Appreciating this, we gladly offer our assistance in any manner which will aid you in securing the exact revisions wanted. If necessary, we will even make over the entire plan in order to deliver to you the building you desire. Floor plans for any farm building shown can be reversed so that the design can be placed to any exposure desired.

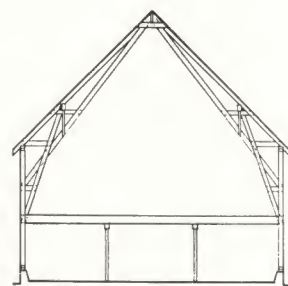
#### SPECIAL PLANS TO ORDER

Furnish us a crude drawing or sketch of what you want in the way of a barn or other building with full information regarding the type and purpose of the structure and we will then submit carefully drawn pencil sketch plans for your approval. These sketch plans are furnished so that there will be no chance of making any errors and so that the builder will be enabled to secure a plan arranged strictly according to his requirements. After the pencil plans are approved and returned to us, we complete all drawings and details and furnish blue print working plans.

#### MATERIAL AND INSPECTION

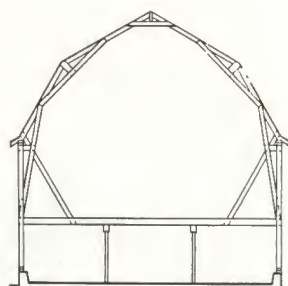
For the convenience of the carpenter, and to aid construction, we furnish a complete list of the materials specifying the size and placement of each item in the building. This means a great saving in time and labor for you and your builder. Our lumber and materials are always open to full inspection.

**ACTUAL COSTS AND COMPLETE INFORMATION  
WILL BE CHEERFULLY FURNISHED AT YOUR  
CONVENIENCE. WRITE, PHONE OR CALL**



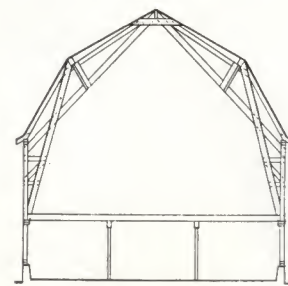
**GABLE TRUSS BARN**

Offers a rigid strong structure at low cost, but does not provide such large loft space as the gambrel or gothic roofs.



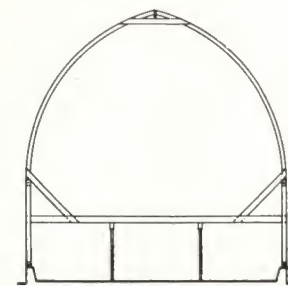
**BRACED RAFTER BARN**

Provides more mow space than gable roof barns and has no trusses in mow to interfere with hay storage; a popular type and economical to build



**PLANK TRUSS BARN**

Known as the "Shawver Truss". More expensive than the braced rafter roof. Its great strength makes it popular in sections where strong winds are frequent.



**GOTHIC ROOF BARN**

There are several methods of bent rib gothic roof construction. Of pleasing appearance, the gothic roof gives large mow capacity with practically unobstructed space. It withstands heavy winds and sheds rain and snow.



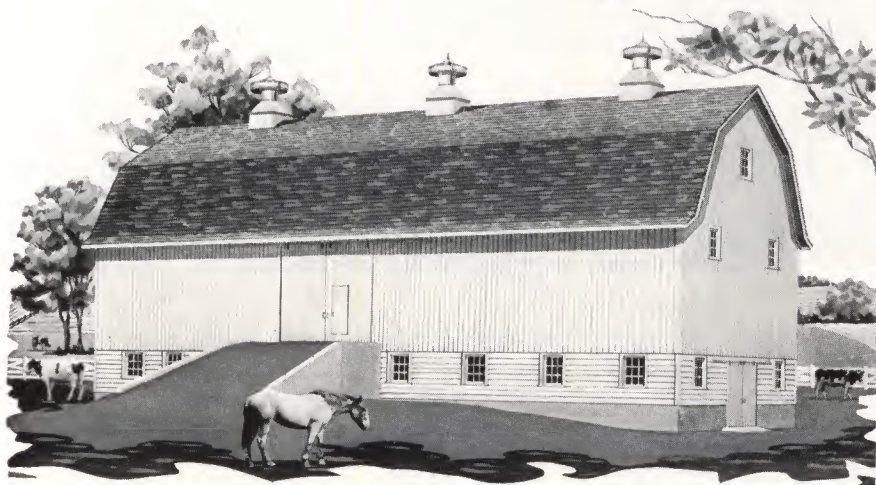
# YOUR BARN . . .

must be well constructed and efficiently planned to enable you to secure the maximum results from the farm. To be successful the farmer should select and invest in proper buildings suitable to his individual requirements. Experience has shown that no one

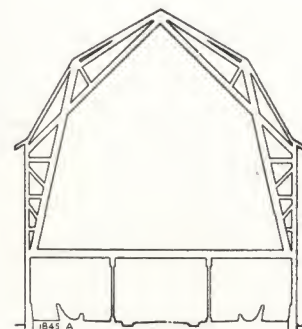
type of barn will answer every purpose to the best advantage. For this reason we present many types and sizes of barns which give the farmer a greater selection. The large variety of barns illustrated herein are the results obtained from the experiences of many successful farmers in co-operation with practical agricultural engineers.

## GENERAL PURPOSE BARN

**No. 1845**



DESIGN A

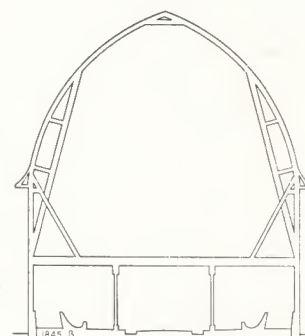


CROSS SECTION—A  
Gambrel Trussed Roof

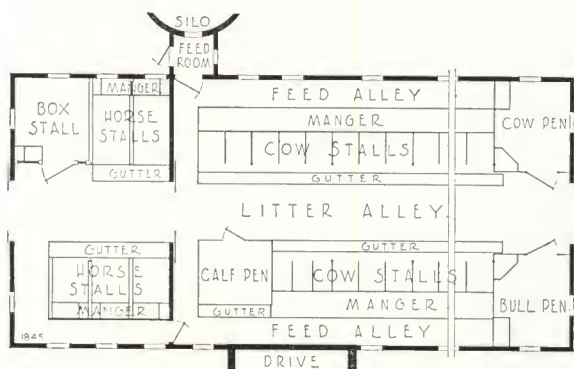
This general purpose bank barn gives you a selection of three different floor dimensions each to have either a gambrel roof or a gothic roof as may be preferred. These barns were designed for localities where heavy winds are apt to occur. A study of the floor plan shows a practical labor saving arrangement for cows facing out. The alternate floor plans show accommodations for 20, 26 or 32 cows in stanchions. This plan conforms to the dairy section which requires that the horses be segregated from the cows. Foundation walls extend 2 feet 9 inches above grade. Frame sidewalls for gothic barn are 16 feet high and for gambrel barn are 20 feet high. Stable ceiling is 8 feet above floor.

### MOW CAPACITIES IN TONS LOOSE HAY

	DESIGN A	DESIGN B
PLAN 1.....	106 TONS	98 TONS
PLAN 2.....	119 TONS	112 TONS
PLAN 3.....	132 TONS	126 TONS



CROSS SECTION—B  
Braced Gothic Roof



### FLOOR PLAN DIMENSIONS

PLAN 1.....	SIZE 34'0"x70'0"
PLAN 2.....	SIZE 34'0"x80'0"
PLAN 3.....	SIZE 34'0"x90'0"

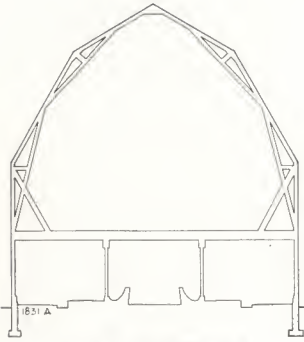


DESIGN B



# DAIRY BARN

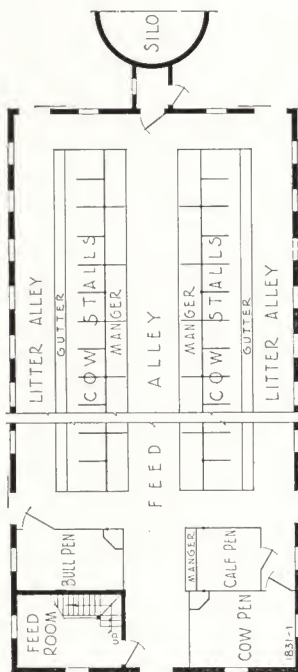
No. 1831



CROSS SECTION A  
Braced Rafter



DESIGN A



FLOOR PLAN  
Cows Facing In

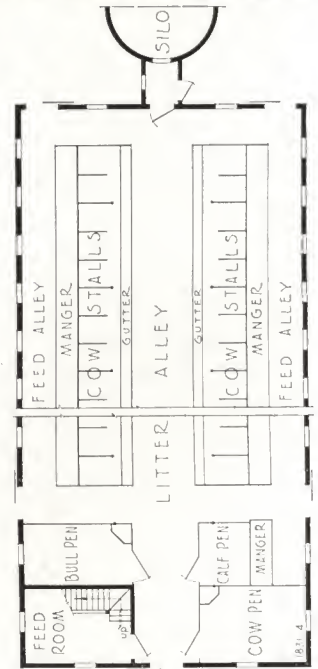
Designed to accommodate either 24, 30 or 36 cows in stanchions. These well constructed dairy barns not only give you a selection of three floor plans arranged for cows facing out and three floor plans for cows facing in, but also give you two different types of construction to select from, which makes a total of 12 alternates. Foundation walls extend 1-2/3 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 16 feet high. Lower floor ceiling is 8 feet high.

## MOW CAPACITY

SIZE	DESIGN A	DESIGN B
36'0"x70'0"	98 TONS LOOSE HAY	104 TONS LOOSE HAY
36'0"x80'0"	110 TONS LOOSE HAY	119 TONS LOOSE HAY
36'0"x90'0"	122 TONS LOOSE HAY	134 TONS LOOSE HAY

## DIMENSIONS

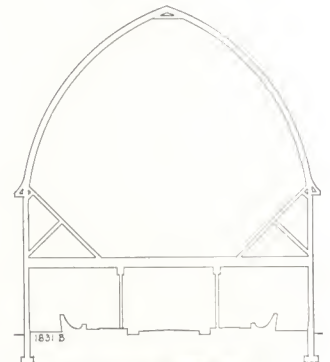
COWS FACING IN		COWS FACING OUT	
PLAN 1	36'0"x70'0"	PLAN 4	36'0"x70'0"
PLAN 2	36'0"x80'0"	PLAN 5	36'0"x80'0"
PLAN 3	36'0"x90'0"	PLAN 6	36'0"x90'0"



FLOOR PLAN  
Cows Facing Out



DESIGN B

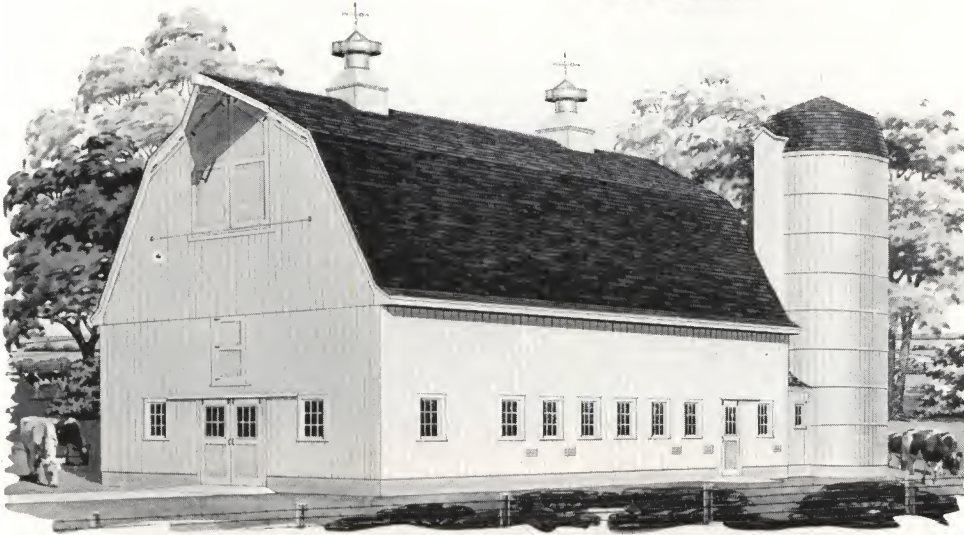


CROSS SECTION B  
Sawed Gothic

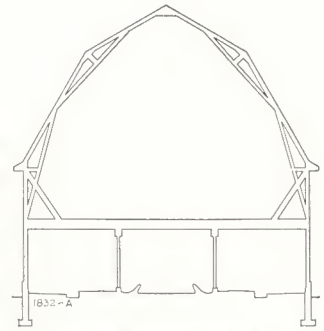


# GENERAL PURPOSE BARN

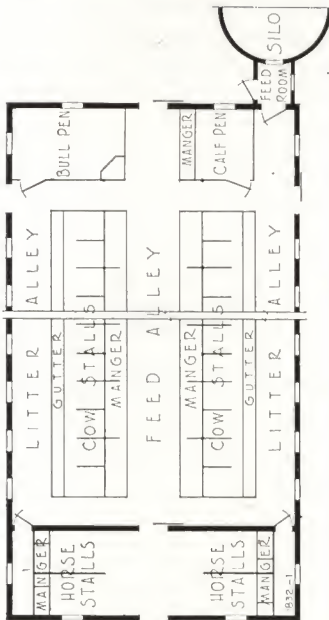
No. 1832



DESIGN A



CROSS SECTION A  
Braced Rafter



FLOOR PLAN  
Cows Facing In

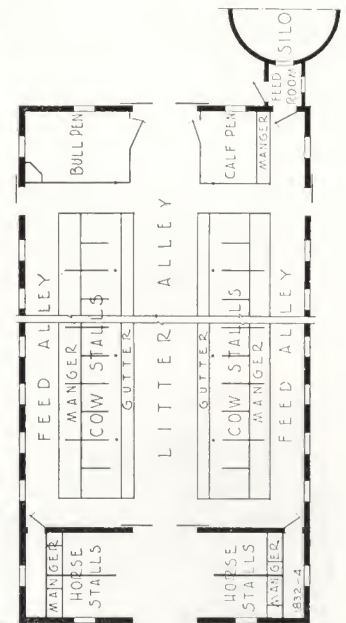
Here is a selection of 12 different general purpose barns. Three sizes for each floor plan and two exterior designs. The horses are segregated from the dairy cows which conforms to certain sanitary requirements. Floor plans are arranged to accommodate 20, 26 or 32 cows in stanchions. Foundations extend 1-1/2 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 14-2/3 feet high. Stable ceiling is 8 feet high.

## MOW CAPACITY

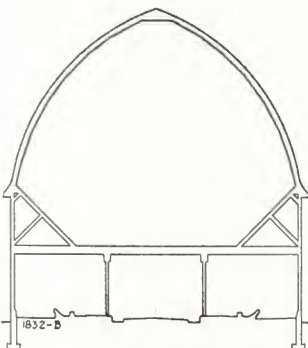
SIZE	DESIGN A	DESIGN B
36'0"x64'0"	84 TONS LOOSE HAY	92 TONS LOOSE HAY
36'0"x74'0"	97 TONS LOOSE HAY	106 TONS LOOSE HAY
36'0"x84'0"	110 TONS LOOSE HAY	120 TONS LOOSE HAY

## DIMENSIONS

COWS FACING IN		COWS FACING OUT	
PLAN 1	36'0"x64'0"	PLAN 4	36'0"x64'0"
PLAN 2	36'0"x74'0"	PLAN 5	36'0"x74'0"
PLAN 3	36'0"x84'0"	PLAN 6	36'0"x84'0"



FLOOR PLAN  
Cows Facing Out



CROSS SECTION B  
Sawed Gothic

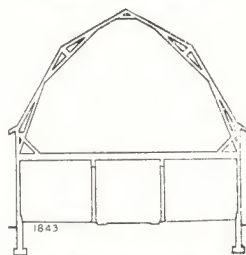


DESIGN B

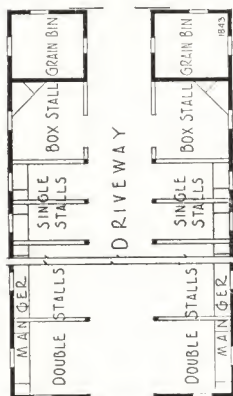


# HORSE BARN

**No. 1843**



CROSS SECTION  
Braced Rafter



FLOOR PLAN



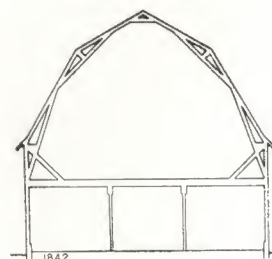
The health and useful service of the horse depends upon good housing. Plan 1 as illustrated provides for 4 single stalls, 4 double stalls and 2 box stalls. Plan 2 provides for 6 single stalls, 6 double stalls and 2 box stalls. Foundation walls extend 1-1/2 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 10-2/3 feet high. Stable ceiling is 8 feet in height.

PLAN 1—SIZE 28'0"×48'0".....29 TONS LOOSE HAY  
PLAN 2—SIZE 28'0"×64'0".....38 TONS LOOSE HAY

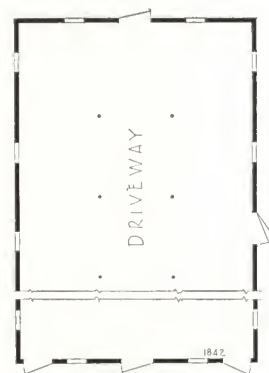


# BARN

**No. 1842**



CROSS SECTION  
Braced Rafter

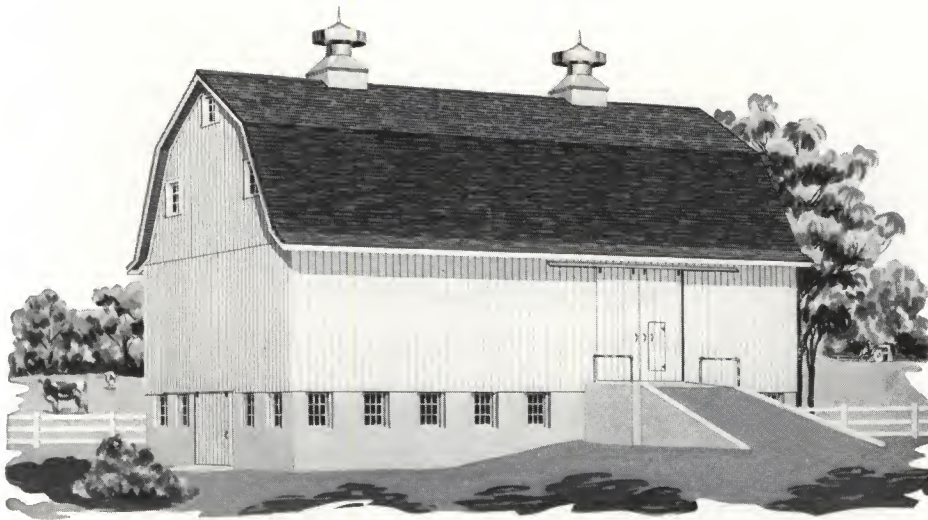


FLOOR PLAN

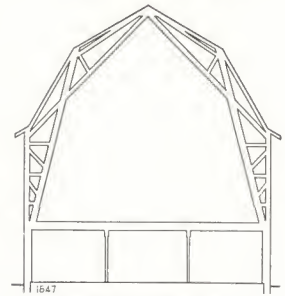
Standard flat-timbered braced rafter barns are always in demand by practical farmers. The open plan of this barn enables you to use any desirable floor arrangement suitable to any equipment. Foundation extends 1-1/3 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 12-2/3 feet high. Ceiling of first floor is 8 feet high.

PLAN 1—SIZE 30'0"×44'0".....35 TONS LOOSE HAY  
PLAN 2—SIZE 30'0"×54'0".....43 TONS LOOSE HAY  
PLAN 3—SIZE 30'0"×60'0".....48 TONS LOOSE HAY

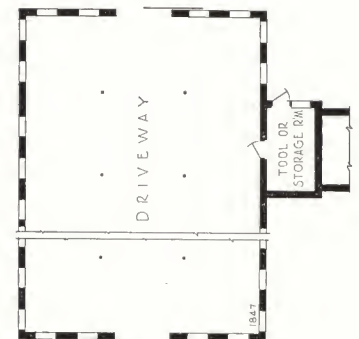




## BARN No. 1847



CROSS SECTION  
Plank Truss

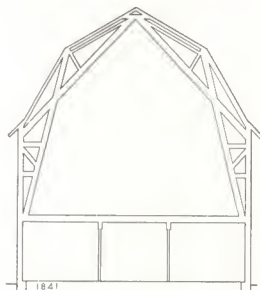


FLOOR PLAN

This well built bank barn shows the open floor as most farmers want to arrange the stalls, bins and equipment to their special requirements. Foundation or first floor extends 8 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 14½ feet high. Ceiling of lower floor is 7½ feet high. Plans are furnished for four different lengths.

PLAN 1—SIZE 36'0"×48'0".....	76 TONS LOOSE HAY
PLAN 2—SIZE 36'0"×60'0".....	95 TONS LOOSE HAY
PLAN 3—SIZE 36'0"×72'0".....	114 TONS LOOSE HAY
PLAN 4—SIZE 36'0"×84'0".....	133 TONS LOOSE HAY

## BARN No. 1841



CROSS SECTION  
Plank Truss



FLOOR PLAN

This structure is planned according to the "Shawver" barn framing method which is used in the heavier designs. The plan is left open to enable the farmer to place equipment according to his special requirements. Foundation runs 4½ feet above grade. Side frame walls are 18 feet high. Ceiling of stable is 8½ feet. We can furnish estimates for additions or deductions of 12 foot bents.

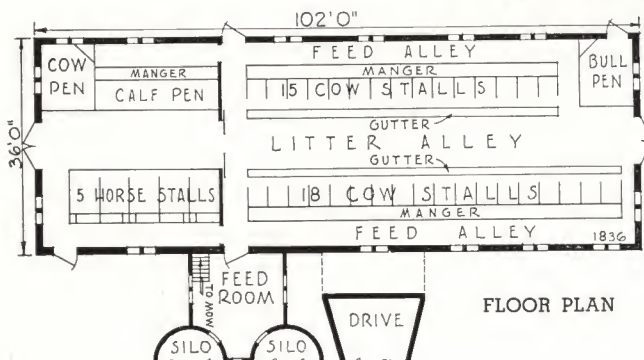
MOW CAPACITY.....	122 TONS LOOSE HAY
FOR EACH 12'0" ADDED .....	17 TONS LOOSE HAY



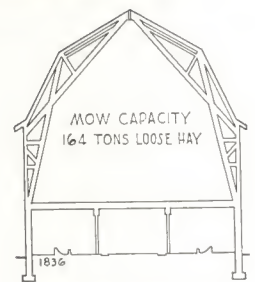
# GENERAL PURPOSE BARN

## No. 1836

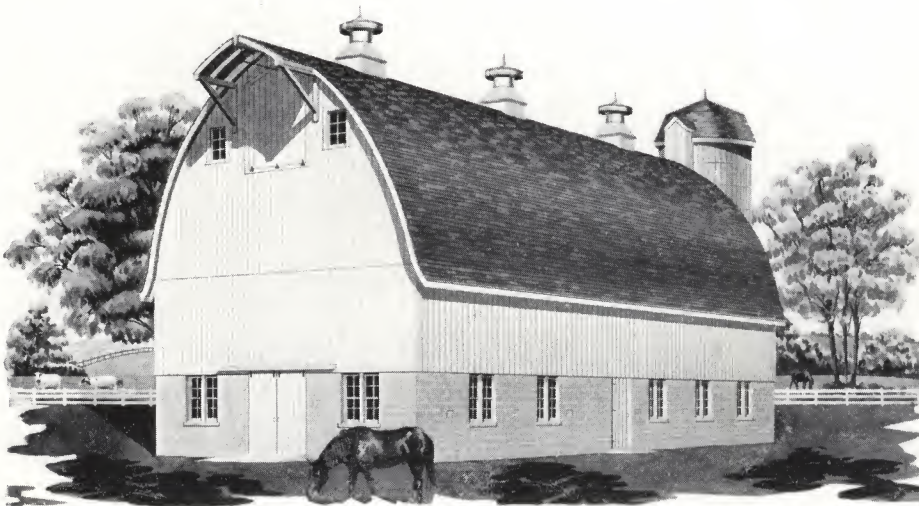
We here illustrate a bank barn with driveway through side of hay mow. This barn should appeal to anyone desiring a convenient, compact and practical barn. The dairy cows are segregated from the other stock.



Planned to accommodate 33 cows and 5 horses, with cow pen, bull pen and calf pen. Masonry basement walls are 8 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 14 feet high. Basement ceiling is 8 feet high.



CROSS SECTION  
Gambrel Trussed Roof



# GENERAL PURPOSE BARN

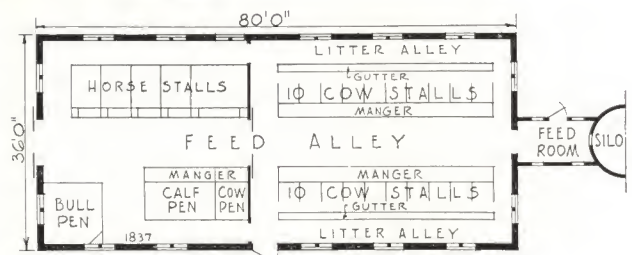
## No. 1837

This barn is a well planned working unit, designed to accommodate 20 dairy cows, 5 horse stalls, calf and cow pens and a bull pen. The braced gothic roof besides its great resistance to storms and shocks offers large mow capacity.



CROSS SECTION  
Braced Gothic Roof

The entire ground floor is masonry construction extending 8 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 10 feet high. Ceiling of first floor is 8 feet high.



FLOOR PLAN





## GENERAL PURPOSE BARN

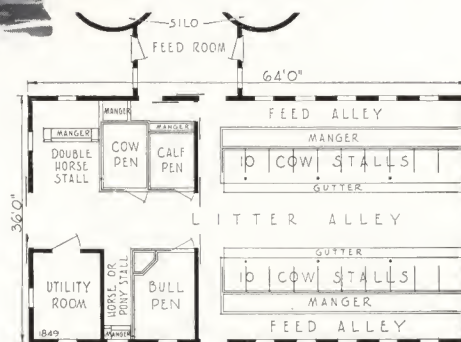
**No. 1849**

An outstanding advantage of the braced rafter barn is that it requires so few men to construct and erect. The interior is practical for the farmer who for convenience and cost desires to house his stock under one roof.



CROSS SECTION

A solid partition segregates the dairy cow section from the balance of the stock. First floor masonry walls are 8 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 7-2/3 feet high. Ceiling of first floor is 8 feet.



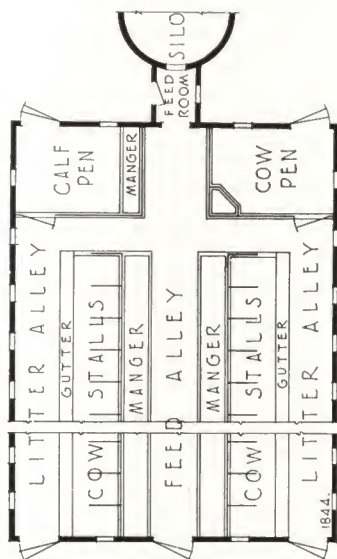
FLOOR PLAN

## DAIRY BARN

**No. 1844**

### DIMENSIONS

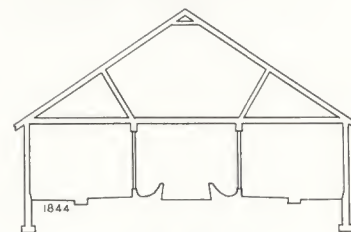
PLAN 1	SIZE 34'0" x 48'0"
PLAN 2	SIZE 34'0" x 58'0"
PLAN 3	SIZE 36'0" x 68'0"
PLAN 4	SIZE 36'0" x 78'0"



FLOOR PLAN

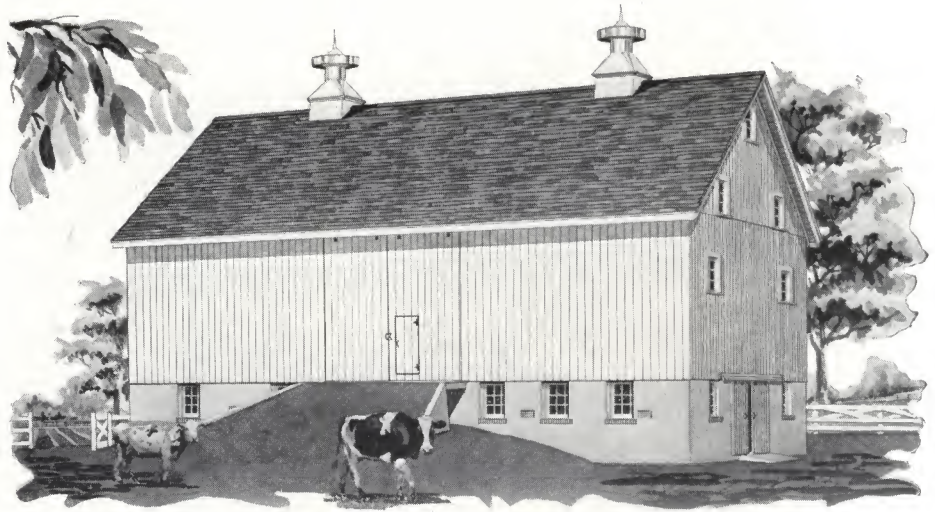


This type of dairy barn has met the approval of many practical farmers who do not require an overhead mow for hay storage. Plans for either 20, 26, 32 or 38 cows in stanchions can be furnished. Foundation extends 1 foot above grade. Frame side walls are 7½ feet high. Ceiling is 8 feet high.



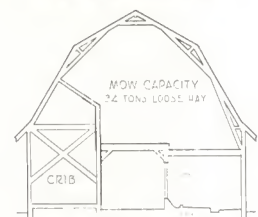
CROSS SECTION



**No. 1860**

A detailed black and white illustration of a large, two-story barn with a gambrel roof. The barn has a cupola on top, several windows, and large double doors. A cow is standing in the foreground, and trees are visible in the background.

**BARN**  
**No. 1863**



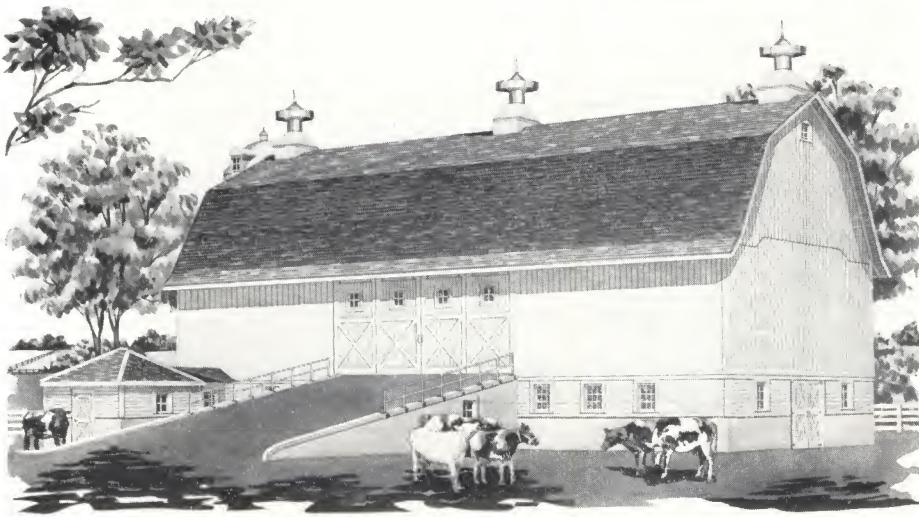
CROSS SECTION  
of Barn  
and Granary



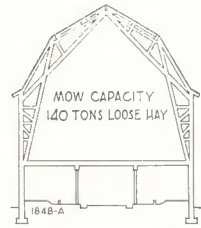


# GENERAL PURPOSE BARN

No. 1848

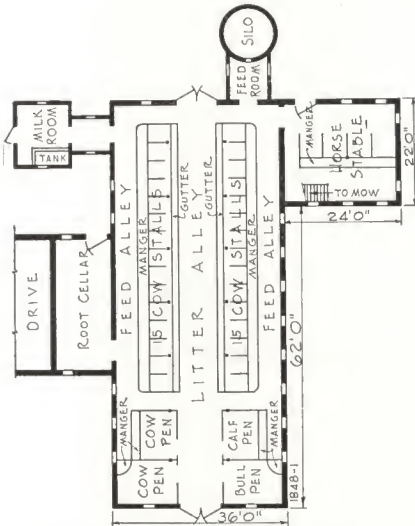


DESIGN A



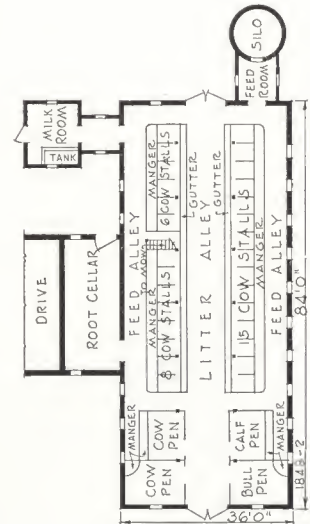
CROSS SECTION—A

Gambrel Roof  
Shawver Truss

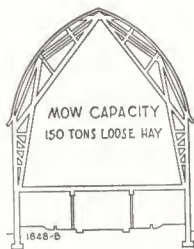


GENERAL PURPOSE BARN  
PLAN 1

Working drawings are available for either plan 1 or 2 with either exterior design—A or B, making four alternate designs. These designs and floor plans have proven to be entirely successful. Owing to their stability in body and roof construction, they were the only barns in a storm ridden district that withstood the shocks and vibrations without the least displacement. Foundations extend 4 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 18½ feet high. Ceiling of first floor is 8 feet high.

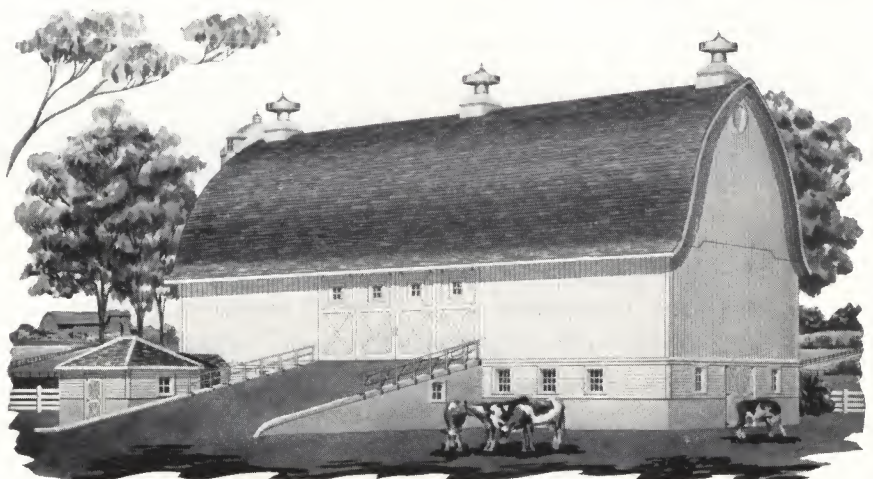


DAIRY BARN  
PLAN 2



CROSS SECTION—B

Gothic Roof  
Braced with Plank  
Root Trusses

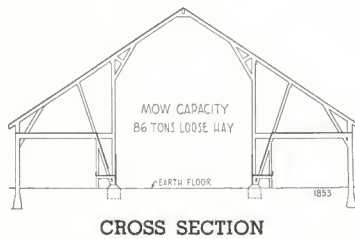


DESIGN B

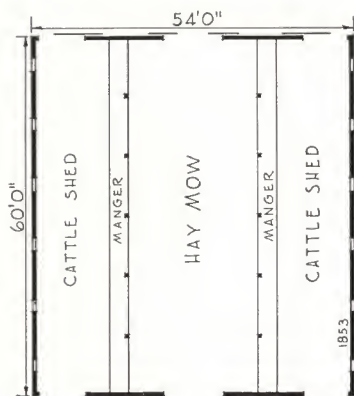


# CATTLE FEEDING BARN

**No. 1853**



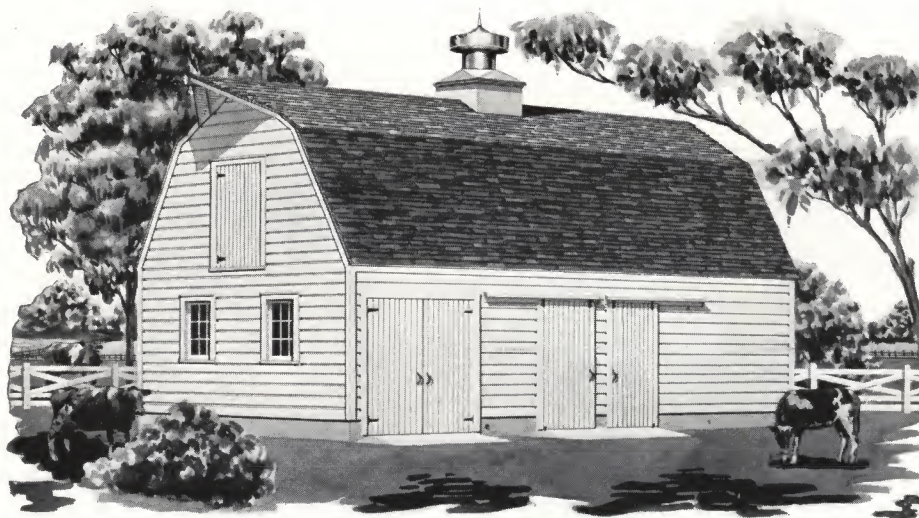
CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



We here illustrate a moderate cost cattle barn, arranged conveniently for feeding direct from the large mow. The substantial yet simple construction will meet the approval of the practical farmer. There is space for the accommodation of 40 or more head of cattle. There is plenty of light as well as ventilation. Two aerators are provided. Foundation extends 1 foot above grade. Frame side walls are 9½ feet high. Cattle shed ceiling is 8 feet high.

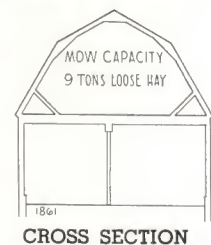


A convenient barn for the small farm, efficiently planned for 4 cows, 1 horse and space for small truck, car or wagon. The dairy cows are segregated by a solid partition, thereby conforming to sanitary regulations of certain communities. Foundation runs 1-1/3 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 7-2/3 feet high. Ceiling is 8½ feet in height.

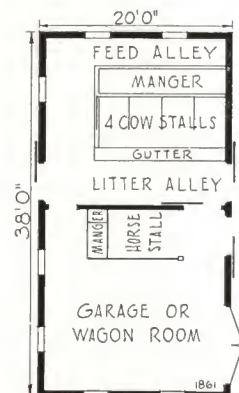
PLANS ARE OBTAINABLE AT OUR OFFICE

# GENERAL PURPOSE BARN

**No. 1861**



CROSS SECTION



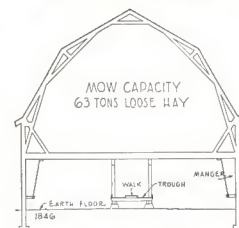
FLOOR PLAN



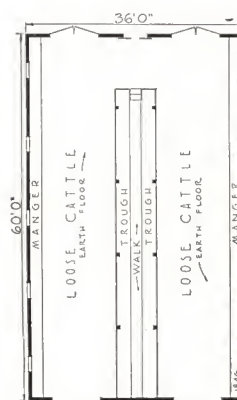


# CATTLE FEEDING BARN

**No. 1846**



CROSS SECTION

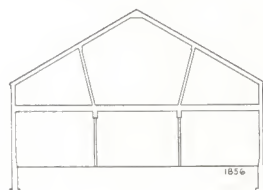


FLOOR PLAN

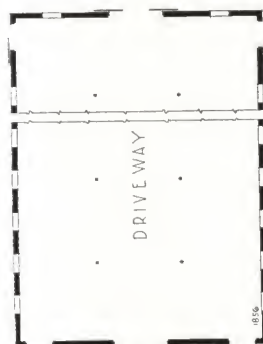
Protecting the hay crop, practical economy of feeding direct from hay mow and if desired the convenience of a silo, were all considered when planning this structure. While cattle-feeding barns are not a necessity in the fattening of cattle, yet many feeders prefer to do all their feeding under shelter. Foundation extends 2 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 12½ feet high. Feeding floor ceiling is 8 feet high.

## BARN

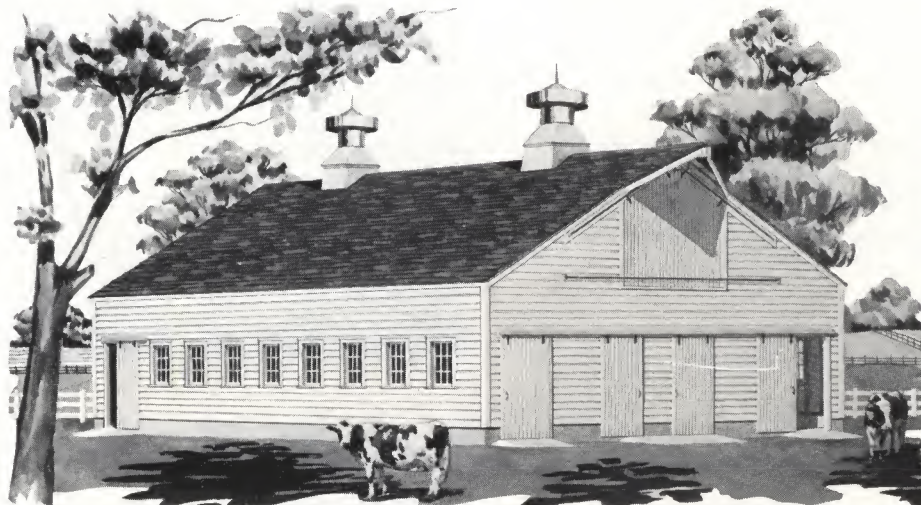
**No. 1856**



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



Gable barns such as illustrated here are the most economical in construction, yet when properly built will withstand great shocks or storms. The floor arrangement can be conveniently located to suit any desired equipment. Foundation extends 1½ feet above grade. Frame side walls are 10-2/3 feet high. Ground floor ceiling height is 8 feet.

### DIMENSIONS AND MOW CAPACITY

PLAN 1—SIZE 36'0"×48'0".....	25 TONS LOOSE HAY
PLAN 2—SIZE 36'0"×60'0".....	31 TONS LOOSE HAY
PLAN 3—SIZE 36'0"×72'0".....	37 TONS LOOSE HAY
PLAN 4—SIZE 36'0"×80'0".....	41 TONS LOOSE HAY



# STANDARD GOTHIC ROOF BARNS

SAWED RAFTER TYPE — BRACED

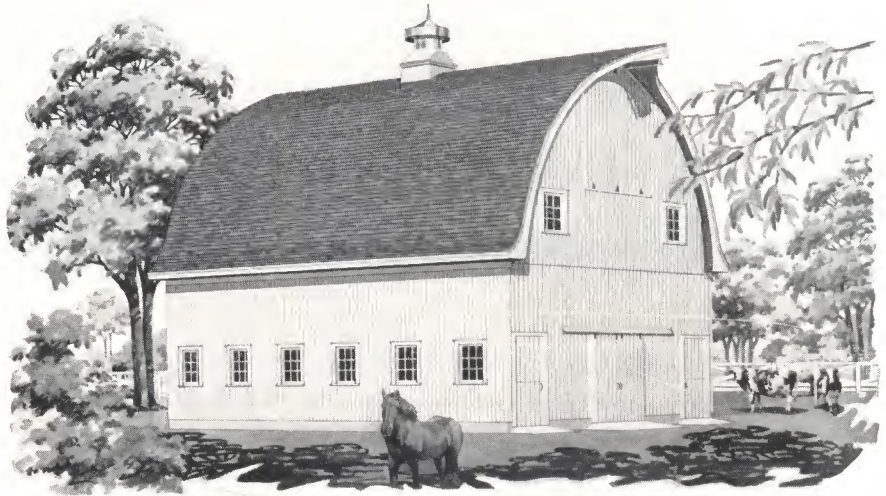
The plans are complete with all construction details and will enable the builder to erect the barn not only to conform to sizes specified, but to greater lengths in units of ten feet as may be desired.

The working floor plans do not show stall arrangements nor placement of equipment, but are left open thereby enabling the farmer to arrange the interior according to his individual needs.

## BARN No. 1833

SIZE 32'0" x 50'0"

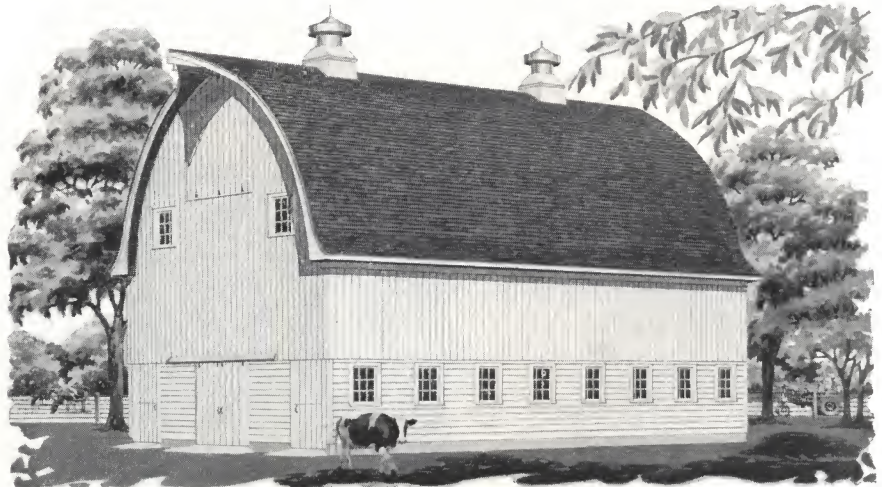
DESIGN	HEIGHT OF STUD	MOW CAPACITY	MOW CAP. 10'0" LENGTH
1833 A	14 FT.	50 TONS	10.0 TONS
1833 B	16 FT.	56 TONS	11.2 TONS
1833 C	18 FT.	62 TONS	12.4 TONS



## BARN No. 1834

SIZE 34'0" x 50'0"

DESIGN	HEIGHT OF STUD	MOW CAPACITY	MOW CAP. 10'0" LENGTH
1834 A	14 FT.	60 TONS	12.0 TONS
1834 B	16 FT.	66 TONS	13.2 TONS
1834 C	18 FT.	72 TONS	14.4 TONS



## BARN No. 1835

SIZE 36'0" x 60'0"

DESIGN	HEIGHT OF STUD	MOW CAPACITY	MOW CAP. 10'0" LENGTH
1835 A	14 FT.	83 TONS	13.8 TONS
1835 B	16 FT.	91 TONS	15.1 TONS
1835 C	18 FT.	99 TONS	16.5 TONS



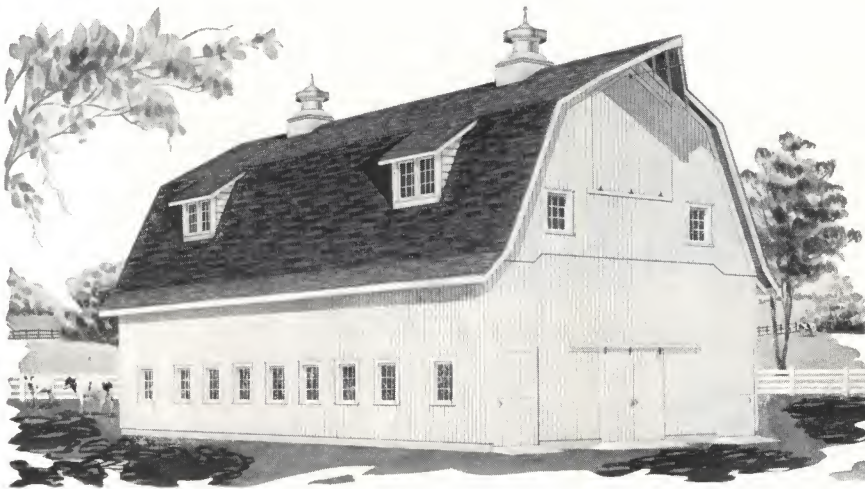


# STANDARD GAMBREL ROOF BARNs

## BRACED RAFTER TYPE

The plans are complete with all construction details and will enable the builder to erect the barn not only to conform to sizes specified, but to greater lengths in units of ten feet as may be desired.

The working floor plans do not show stall arrangements nor placement of equipment, but are left open thereby enabling the farmer to arrange the interior according to his individual needs.



### BARN No. 1838

SIZE 32'0" x 50'0"

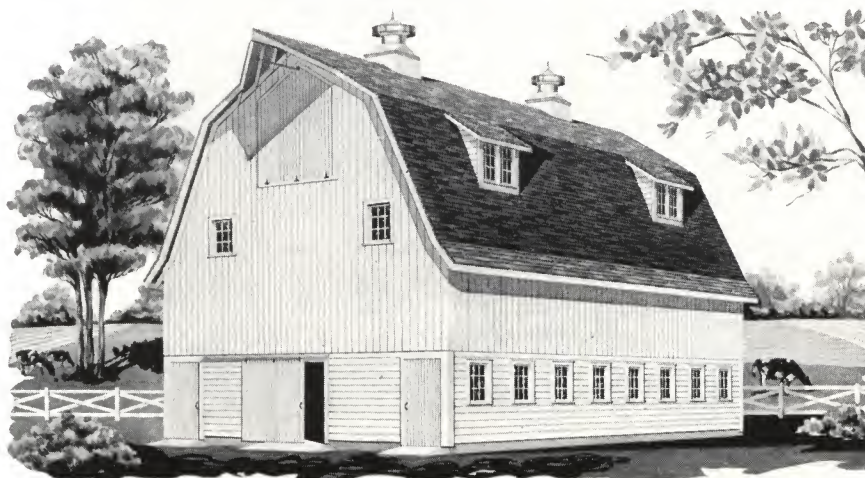
DESIGN	HEIGHT OF STUD	MOW CAPACITY	MOW CAP. 10'0" LENGTH
1838 A	14 FT.	52 TONS	10.4 TONS
1838 B	16 FT.	58 TONS	11.6 TONS
1838 C	18 FT.	64 TONS	12.8 TONS



### BARN No. 1839

SIZE 34'0" x 54'0"

DESIGN	HEIGHT OF STUD	MOW CAPACITY	MOW CAP. 10'0" LENGTH
1839 A	14 FT.	64 TONS	11.8 TONS
1839 B	16 FT.	71 TONS	13.1 TONS
1839 C	18 FT.	78 TONS	14.4 TONS



### BARN No. 1840

SIZE 36'0" x 48'0"

DESIGN	HEIGHT OF STUD	MOW CAPACITY	MOW CAP. 10'0" LENGTH
1840 A	14 FT.	60 TONS	12.5 TONS
1840 B	16 FT.	66 TONS	13.7 TONS
1840 C	18 FT.	72 TONS	15.0 TONS



# BARN AND GARAGE

**No. 1830**

## 15 SMALL BARN

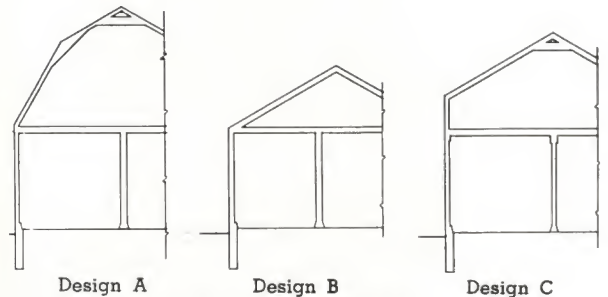
You can select design A, B or C with any one of the five floor plans which gives a choice of 15 different designs. These barns were especially designed to meet the great demand of farmers who specialize in truck delivery and who require room for only a small amount of stock. Plans are complete with all details to make construction easy.



DESIGN A

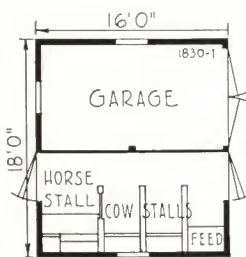


DESIGN B

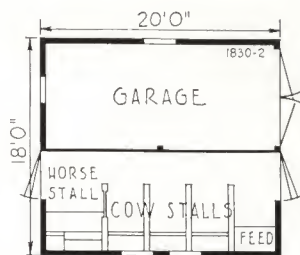


CROSS SECTIONS

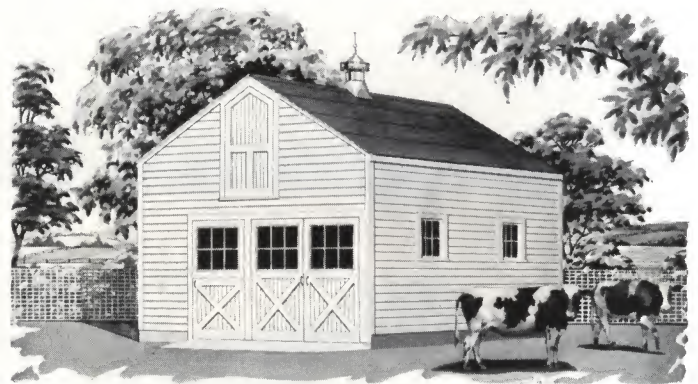
*Call, Phone or Write for Full Particulars.*



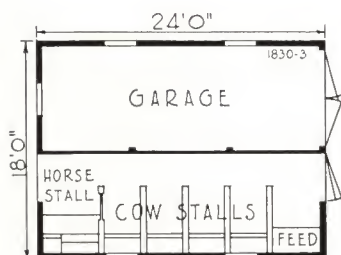
PLAN 1



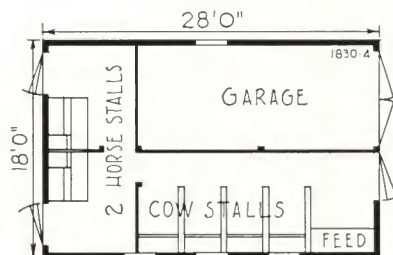
PLAN 2



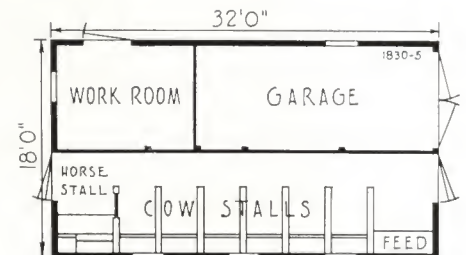
DESIGN C



PLAN 3



PLAN 4



PLAN 5



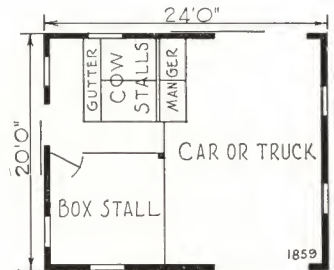
# SMALL BARN

## No. 1859



A practical small barn conveniently arranged for two cows, box horse stall and space for car or truck. The mow is unobstructed and the construction economical.

Mow Capacity  
9 Tons Loose Hay

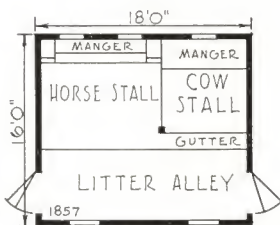


FLOOR PLAN

Call At Our Office For Full Particulars.

## No. 1857

For the small farm or suburb. Offers comfortable housing for 2 horses and 2 cows. Construction is good yet it is economical to build.



FLOOR PLAN

Mow Capacity  
3 Tons Loose Hay



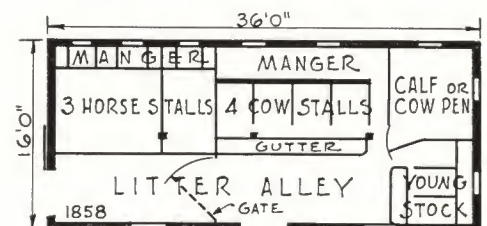
We furnish complete estimates for this design or any other design illustrated in this book.

## No. 1858

A conveniently arranged barn for the small farm. While the plan is small and compact the efficient placement of stalls and pens make it equal to a much larger barn.



Mow Capacity—8 Tons Loose Hay

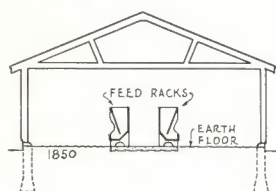


FLOOR PLAN

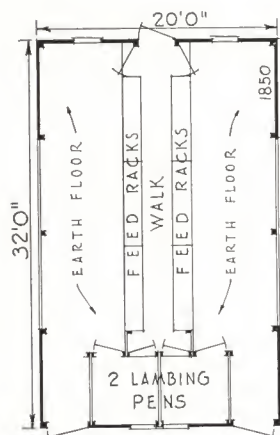


# SHEEP BARN

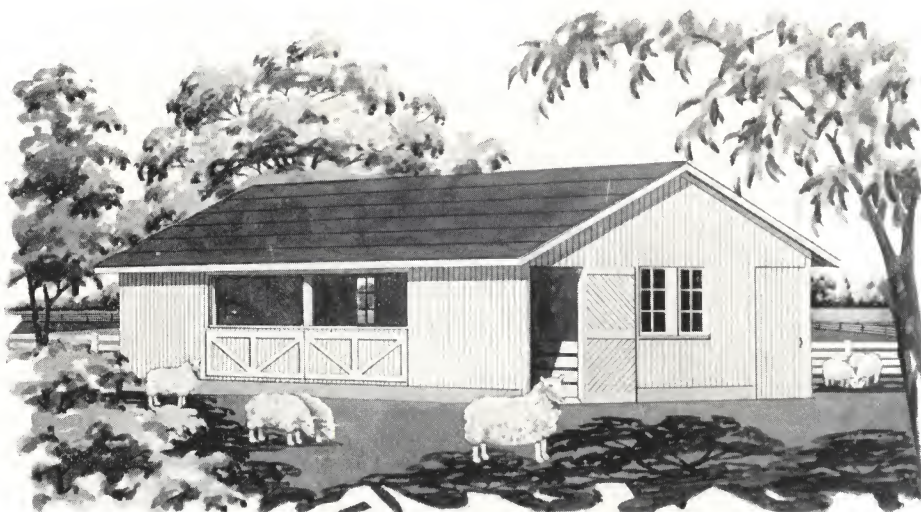
**No. 1850**



CROSS SECTION



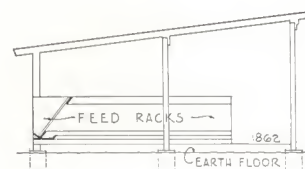
FLOOR PLAN



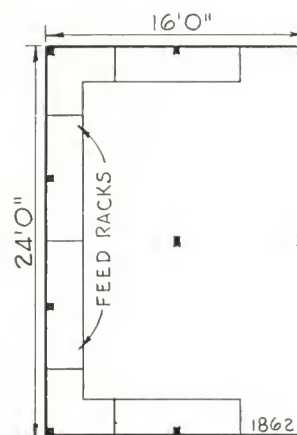
A practical, economical shelter for sheep, the framing of which can be made of native posts if preferred. There are two feed racks each 21 feet long. Two convenient lambing pens are located at end of walk. The feed walk is conveniently placed between the feed racks. Sash are provided at each end of the shelter. On each side drop doors can be opened for ventilation. The size is ample for considerable quantities of woolies. For the sheep raiser this barn will be a valuable investment.

# SHEEP SHED

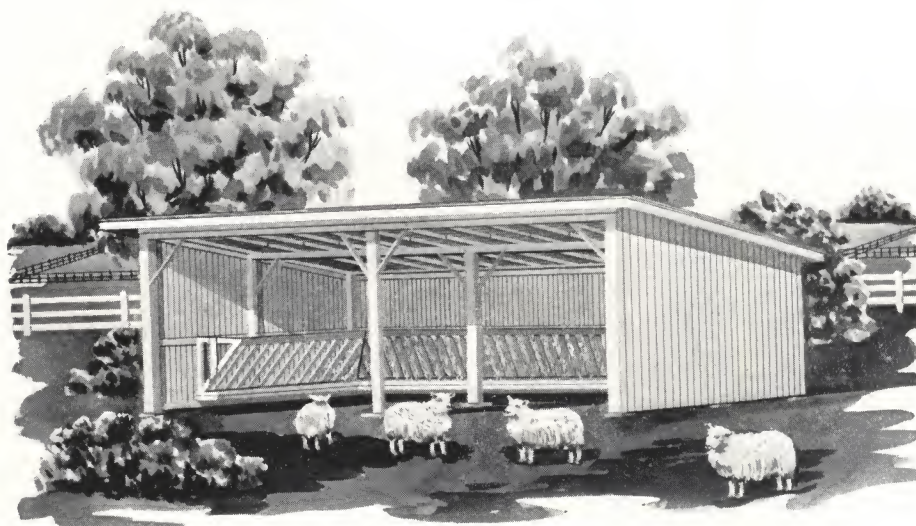
**No. 1862**



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



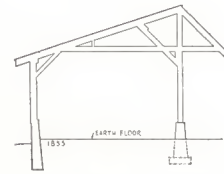
This sheep shed fills all the requirements of the average sheep raiser. The open front should face the south and if possible locate next to a larger building to insure additional shelter. This shed will provide shelter and feeding accommodations for a herd of 30 to 35 sheep. This structure can be increased in length to accommodate a larger herd if desired.





## CATTLE SHED

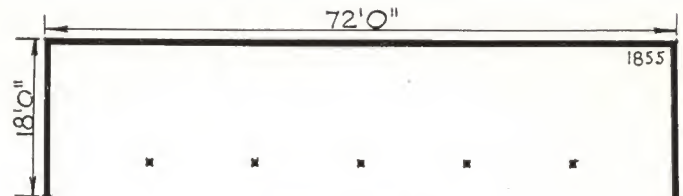
**No. 1855**



CROSS SECTION

*Full Particulars  
At Our Office*

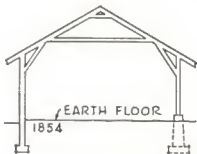
Protect your cattle against storms and cold winds. You will solve the problem if you build a shed like this on the north or west end of the lot with the open front facing south or east. It can also serve as a feeding shed by placing movable racks in the inside wall.



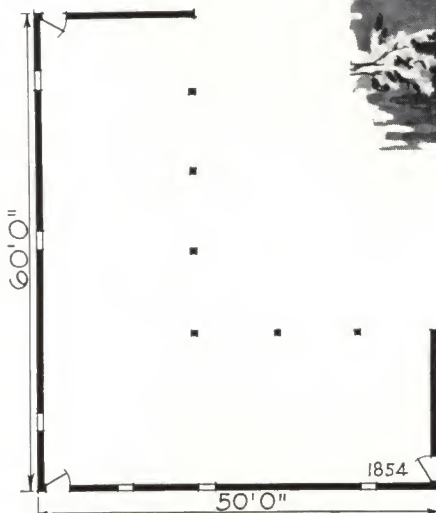
FLOOR PLAN

## CATTLE SHED

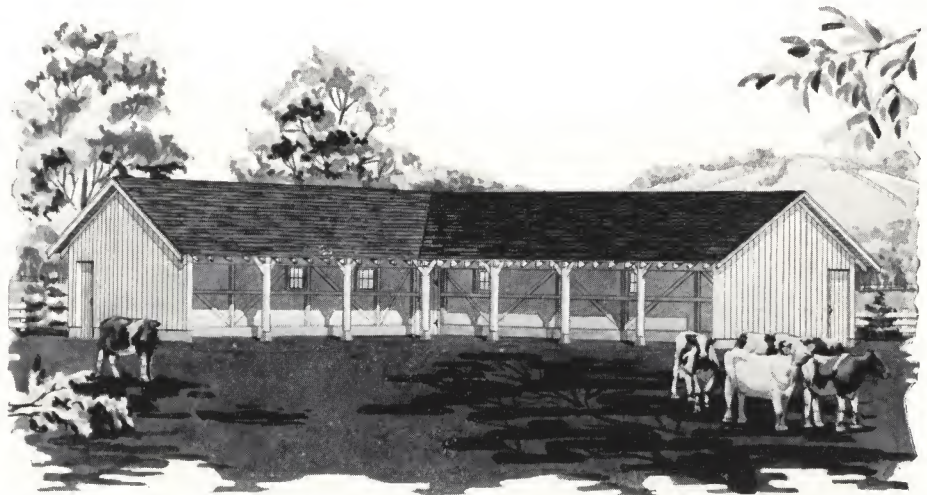
**No. 1854**



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



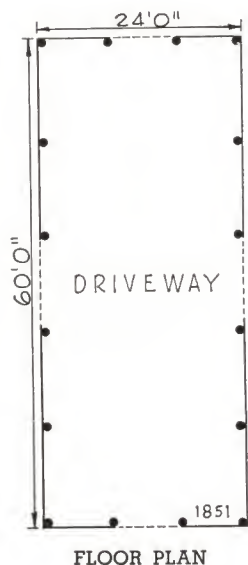
This building will protect the stock from winter storms and the hot sun in summer. By installing a movable feeding bunk or rack 3½ feet from and parallel to the two long side walls it should make an ideal feeding shed. We have plans of feed bunks suitable for this type of shed.



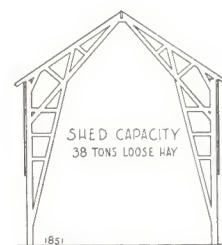
# HAY SHED

## No. 1851

We Furnish  
Complete Estimates



This shed has the advantage of a driveway through sides. The sidewalls are covered with barn boards down to within 8½ feet from the ground. The roof and walls are trussed in a substantial manner and will withstand heavy storms and shocks. Provision is made for the use of a hay carrier and track. Posts are spaced 12 feet apart and are 10 inches diameter at base. Side walls are 20 feet high.



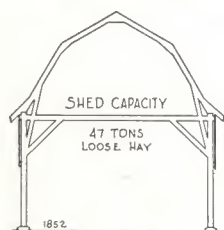
CROSS SECTION



# HAY SHED

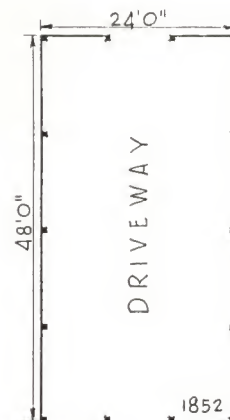
## No. 1852

Secure Working  
Plans At Our  
Office.



CROSS SECTION

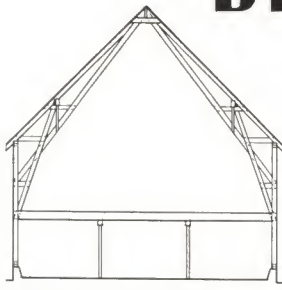
Through modern haying equipment larger and better hay crops have resulted. Inexpensive shelters are then necessary. This shed was designed to fulfill all requirements. It can be increased in length to suit any crop. The width has been kept down to economize the mow labor. Plans give full details of construction.



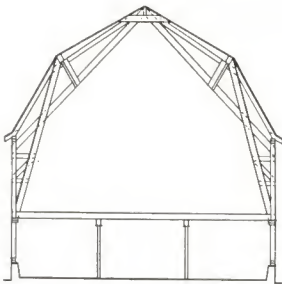
FLOOR PLAN



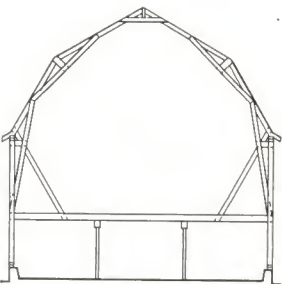
# STANDARD FRAMING AND SECTION DETAILS FOR 80 BARNs



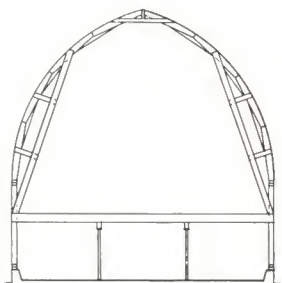
GABLE ROOF TRUSS



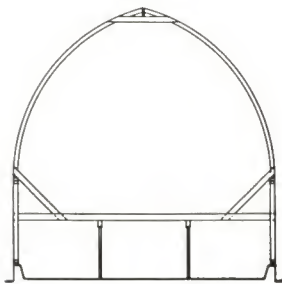
PLANK ROOF TRUSS



BRACED RAFTER TYPE



SAWED RAFTER GOTHIC



BENT RIB GOTHIC

The drawings at the left are cross sections showing the forms of construction for the most successful types of barns. Experienced agricultural engineers and competent draughtsmen completed detailed drawings of each type at various widths and stud heights thereby making

AVAILABLE FOR YOUR SELECTION

## 16 DETAILED WORKING DRAWINGS

*for*

## EACH TYPE

AS ILLUSTRATED AT THE LEFT

*EACH TYPE is planned and detailed in 4 widths,  
30 FEET, 32 FEET, 34 FEET AND 36 FEET*

and

*EACH WIDTH is planned with 4 stud heights,  
12 FEET, 14 FEET, 16 FEET AND 18 FEET*

## WORKING DRAWINGS

Each of the 80 drawings include the following details:

- |                 |                      |                       |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| • CROSS SECTION | • END BRACING        | • DORMER DETAILS      |
| • TRUSS DETAILS | • POST & GIRDER      | • HORSE STALL DETAILS |
| • END TRUSS     | • WINDOW & SASH      | • MANGER DETAILS      |
| • END FRAMING   | • DOOR DETAILS       | • VENT DUCT DETAILS   |
| • SIDE FRAMING  | • DUTCH DOOR DETAILS | • INSULATION          |
| • ROOF FRAMING  | • HAY DOOR DETAILS   | • MISCELLANEOUS       |

THESE DRAWINGS DO NOT INCLUDE ANY FLOOR PLANS

## AS TO THE LENGTH OF YOUR BARN

Each of these drawings are detailed in such a manner that you can *build to any length* suitable to your individual requirements and according to any particular equipment you may select. You can place doors and sash to meet any special arrangement.

WHEN ORDERING PLANS, give type of roof, width of barn and height of stud desired.

CALL, TELEPHONE OR WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS



# SUGGESTIVE FLOOR PLANS

The Barn floor plans illustrated here and on the following page 23 are suggestions only and are offered for the purpose of aiding in the planning of your new

barn, and therefore no working drawings are available. If your ideas are already formulated, possibly some feature in one of these plans may help you.

*In adopting a given plan for your new barn these factors should be considered*

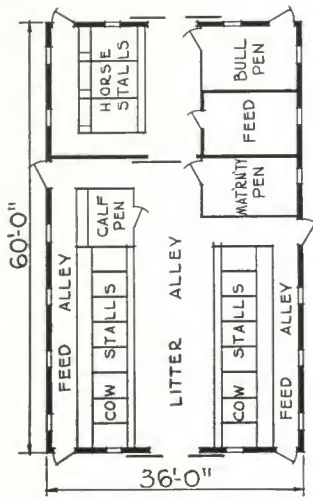
FIRST: Space must be adequate to accommodate the size of dairy herd and number of horses which you intend to keep.

SECOND: Arrangement should be such as to eliminate as many unnecessary steps as possible in attending the daily chores.

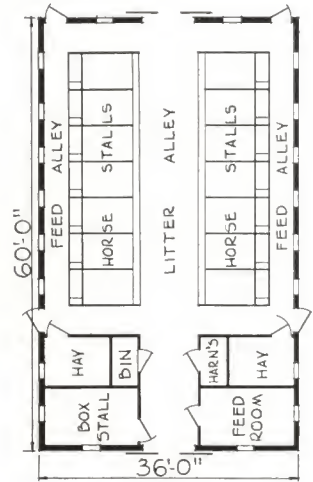
THIRD: Space for feed, service and litter alleys should not be minimized, as the slight extra cost in making them of ample size will later be repaid you in the simplification of your daily tasks.

FOURTH: Consider your equipment and ventilation problems, that concrete work for stalls may be properly designed and space for vent flues may be allowed for in the planning.

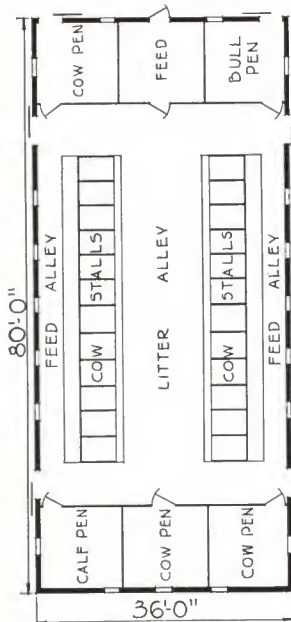
FIFTH: Familiarize yourself with the most recent requirements laid down by local health and dairy inspection agencies regarding sanitary regulations in your particular area, so that your new barn will conform.



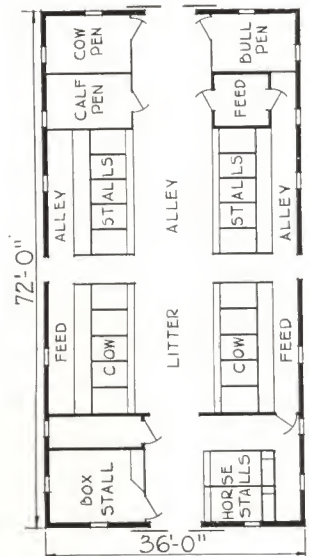
General Purpose Barn Plan 1



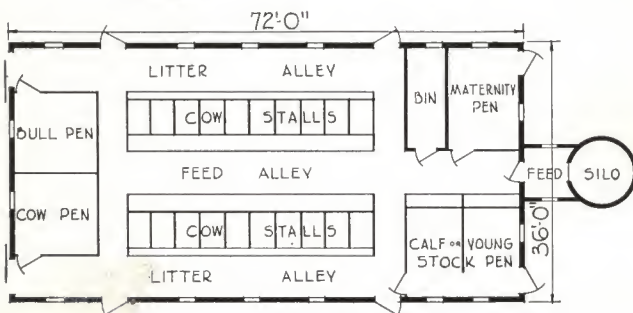
Horse Barn Plan 3



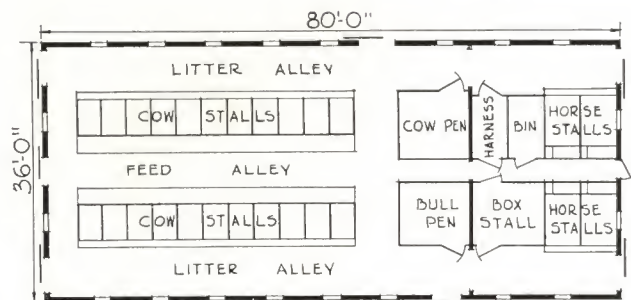
Dairy Barn Plan 2



General Purpose Barn Plan 4



Dairy Barn Plan 5

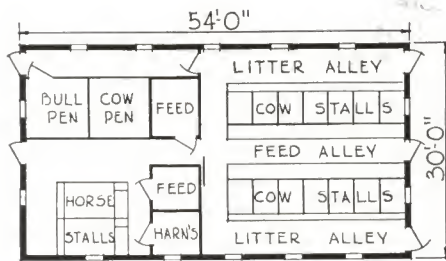


General Purpose Barn Plan 6

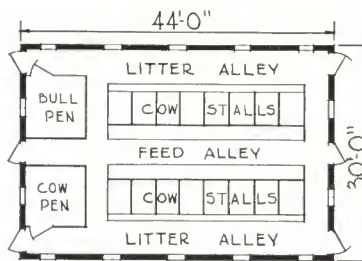
SEE PAGE 2 FOR INFORMATION ON SPECIAL PLANS DRAWN TO ORDER.



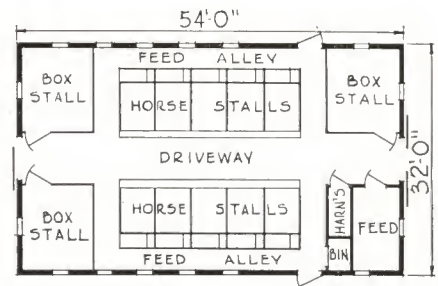
# SUGGESTIVE FLOOR PLANS



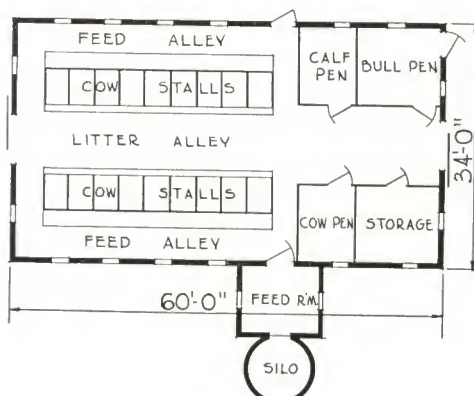
General Purpose Barn  
Plan 7



Dairy Barn  
Plan 8

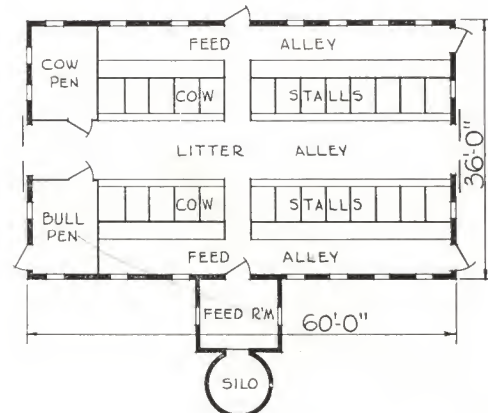


Horse Barn  
Plan 9

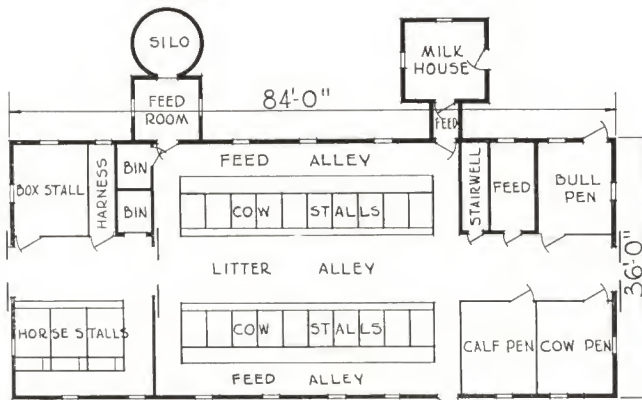


Dairy Barn  
Plan 10

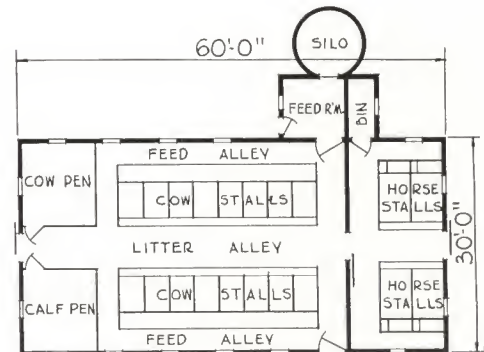
Bring Your  
Special  
Problems to Us  
Our  
Farm Building  
Service is at  
Your Disposal



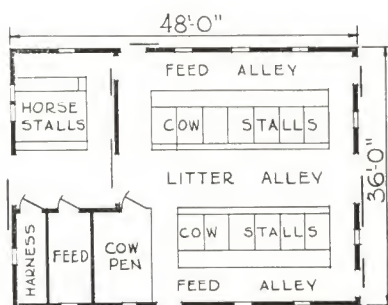
Dairy Barn  
Plan 11



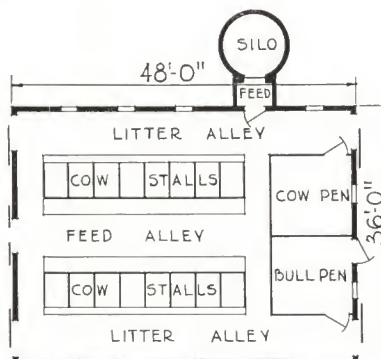
General Purpose Barn  
Plan 12



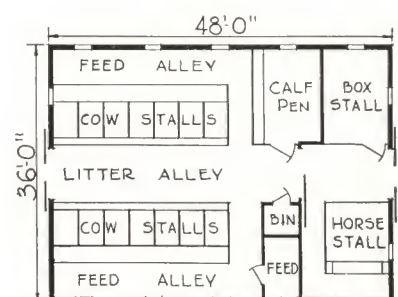
General Purpose Barn  
Plan 13



General Purpose Barn  
Plan 14



Dairy Barn  
Plan 15



General Purpose Barn  
Plan 16

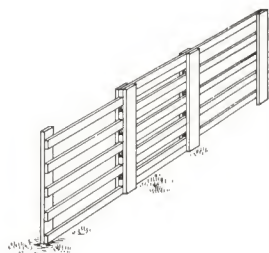
A WELL PLANNED BARN MAKES FOR INCREASED EARNINGS.



# MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENT

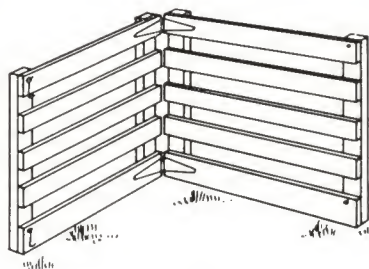
## No. 1959

**EXTENSION HURDLE:** May be closed up to  $6\frac{1}{3}$  feet or extended to  $11\frac{2}{3}$  feet. Height of panel, 3 feet 1 inch. Very practical for making temporary pens and alleys.



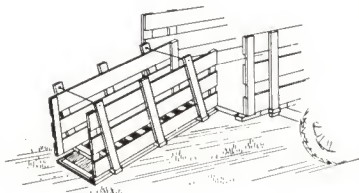
## No. 1960

**HINGED PEN PANELS:** For making temporary pens. Two sections are hinged together and can be hooked to walls or other panels. Size of each section is 4 feet wide by 3 feet high.



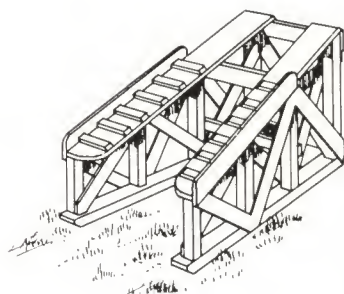
## No. 1963

**LOADING CHUTE (TAKEDOWN):** For the safe loading of sheep or hogs. Strap iron hooks furnish satisfactory contact with truck or wagon bed. Size 2 feet 10 inches wide, 3 feet 10 inches high and 10 feet 6 inches long.



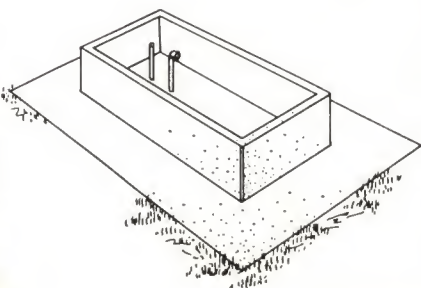
## No. 1966

**CATTLE BREEDING RACK:** Of particular value when breeding aged or heavy bulls with heifers. Adequately braced and requiring a minimum quantity of material. Size 3 feet 11 inches wide, 4 feet 4 inches high and 9 feet long.



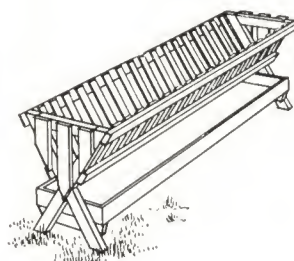
## No. 1964

**CONCRETE WATER TANK:** Designed for permanence, with walls reinforced to prevent cracks and resultant leakage. Capacity, 20 barrels. Size 5 feet wide, 2 feet 2 inches high and 12 feet long.



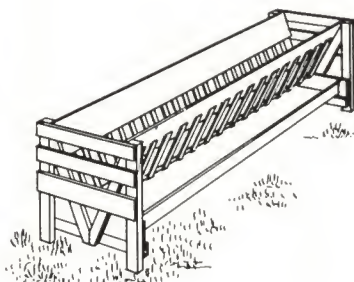
## No. 1967-A

**SHEEP FEEDING RACK:** Used where sheep are fed out-of-doors. Aids in keeping fleece of sheep free from chaff. Size 2 feet 5 inches wide, 3 feet 4 inches high and 12 feet long.



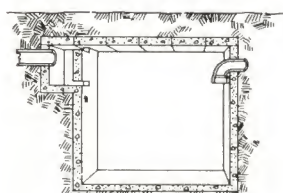
## No. 1967-B

**SHEEP FEEDING RACK:** Sturdy in construction, feeders of this type are very popular with the sheep raisers. Bunk at bottom prevents scattering of feed over lot. Size 3 feet wide, 3 feet 6 inches high and 12 feet long.



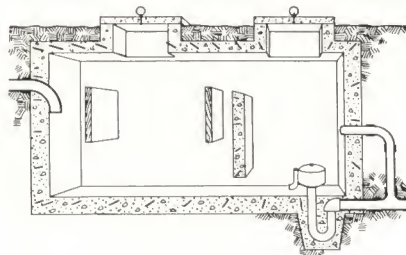
## No. 1962

**SEPTIC TANK (SINGLE CHAMBER):** A practical underground tank for sanitary rural sewage disposal. Overall size 3 feet 2 inches wide, 6 feet 8 inches long and 6 feet 7 inches deep. Adequate for 6 persons. Increase length 1 foot for each 2 additional persons to be accommodated.



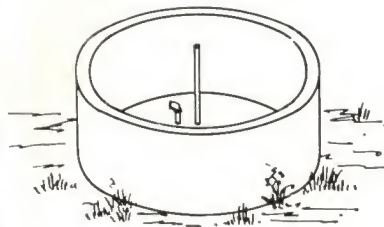
## No. 1961

**SEPTIC TANK:** Practical and satisfactory. Will develop the action of bacteria, converting the mass into harmless compound. Size 4 feet wide, 9 feet long and 5 feet 6 inches deep.



## No. 1965

**ROUND WATER TANK:** Bottom and side walls of reinforced concrete. Plans complete with details of curved forms. Size 6 feet 8 inches outside diameter, 2 feet 5 inches high.

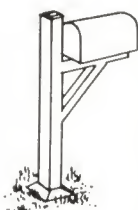




# MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENT

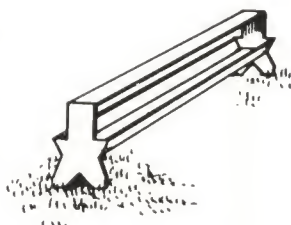
## No. 1969

**MAIL BOX POST:** A simple, efficient solution of the roadside mail box problem. Upright is set in concrete for permanence. Height from grade to top of post 5 feet, 6 inches; height to box purlin, 4 feet.



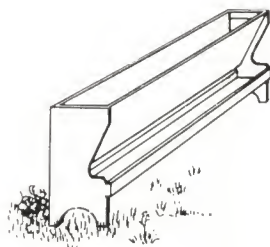
## No. 1968-A

**LAMB FEEDING RACK:** An ideal grain bunk for small stock. Trough is 7 feet long and 11 inches wide. Rail at top prevents lambs from jumping into trough. Height, 1 foot, 9 inches.



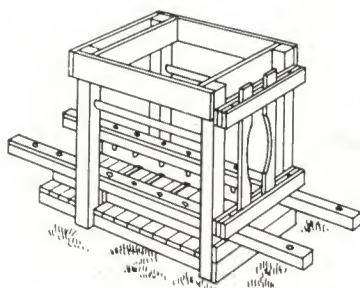
## No. 1968-B

**SHEEP FEEDING RACK:** Small racks like this type are preferable because they can easily be moved about and are readily adapted to use in small sheep barns. Size, 7 feet long, 1 foot 6 inches wide and 3 feet 3 inches high.



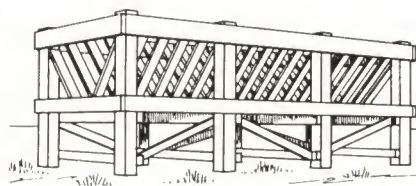
## No. 1971

**CATTLE STOCKS:** Firmly constructed with members securely bolted. A necessary structure for swinging injured animals, trimming hoofs, dehorning, etc. Size 12 feet long, 4 feet wide and 6 feet 10 inches high.



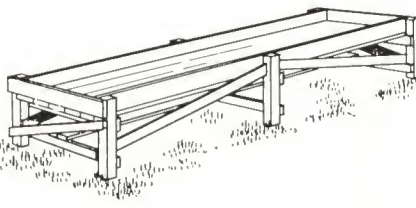
## No. 1977

**BUNK FOR CATTLE:** A combination grain and roughage feeder. Size, 12 feet long, 4 feet 4 inches wide and 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high.



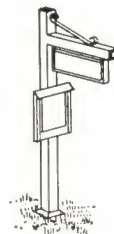
## No. 1975

**CATTLE FEEDING BUNK:** Rigidly constructed for long service. Size, 16 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches high.



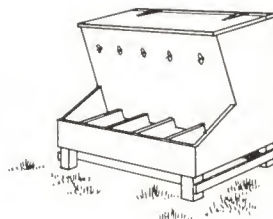
## No. 1970

**FARM NAME POST:** An ornate and practical sign for the modern farm. Upright is 10 feet high from grade and is set in concrete. The bulletin board is an added feature.



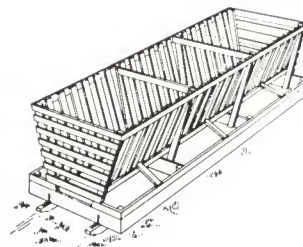
## No. 1973

**SELF FEEDER (FOR BEEF CALVES):** Designed with adjusting board which may be set to regulate flowage of feed into trough. Size, 6 feet long, 2 feet 7 inches wide and 5 feet high.



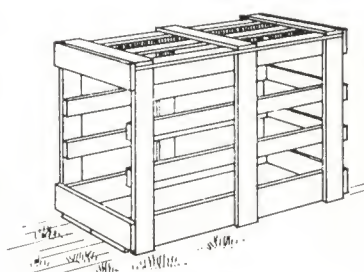
## No. 1974

**FEED RACK FOR CATTLE:** An adequately braced structure mounted on 4" x 6" skids to facilitate moving. Size, 18 feet long, 8 feet wide and 7 feet 2 inches high.



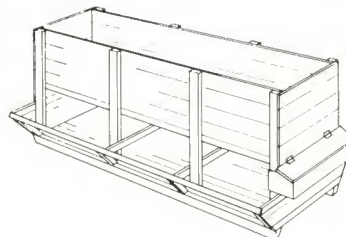
## No. 1972

**SHEEP CRATE:** Of light weight and convenient for feeding while sheep are in transit. Size, 4 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet wide and 3 feet 6 inches high.



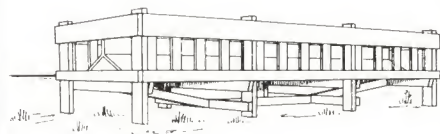
## No. 1976

**CATTLE FEEDER (FOR HAY):** Built on runners for easy moving. Capacity, 1 1/2 tons hay. Size, 18 feet long, 6 feet wide and 8 feet high.



## No. 1978

**BUNK FOR SHEEP:** For silage, grain or roughage. Size, 12 feet long, 3 feet wide and 3 feet 3 inches high.





# VENTILATION

## WARMTH AND ADEQUATE VENTILATION ASSURES HEALTHY STOCK

### FRESH AIR IS AS NECESSARY FOR ANIMAL AS FOR MAN

It is just as essential that *livestock should be supplied with an adequate amount of fresh air every twenty-four hours* as it is that they should be supplied with food and water. Farm animals must have their full ration of oxygen if they are to be profitable producers and the best way to supply oxygen is through a constant supply of fresh air. How to maintain this needed flow of fresh air through all parts of a barn is answered with the installation of a ventilating system which is the process and practice of keeping a barn supplied with the proper air for breathing. It is a continuous process and is accomplished by diluting the air in the barn with fresh air in such quantities as to maintain the desired degree of purity. The foul air escapes from the barn as the fresh air enters.

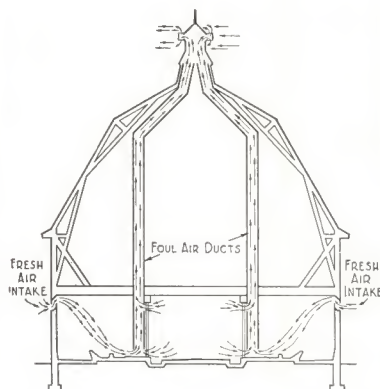
Ventilation may be provided through windows, doors and hay chutes but unless these are carefully regulated drafts may result which will cause injury to health and production of the livestock. A warm barn with a good ventilating system is the best possible solution.

TO MAINTAIN WARMTH, INSULATION IS A NECESSARY and very important part of barn construction. Various types of walls have different capacities for maintaining warmth within a barn. Consequently, insulation requirements should be adjusted to the particular type of wall used.

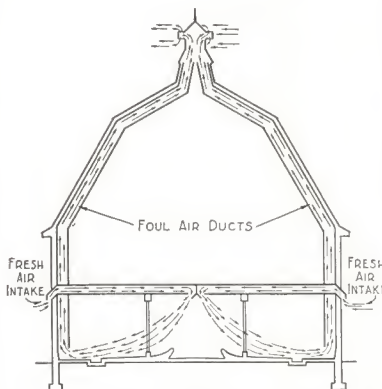
Recent experiments, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, show that sudden drops in temperature within a barn cause a marked decrease in milk flow. It was found that the best temperature for milk production is around 45 degrees.

Most barns in use today are too poorly insulated to conserve enough heat to work a ventilating system in cold weather. Unless a barn is warm money spent on ventilating is useless. The heat generated by the animals is used to warm the barn and to promote air circulation. In cold climates if good ventilation and a warm barn are to be secured it is essential that heat be conserved by proper insulation and the proper proportioning of the size of the barn to the number of animals it is to hold.

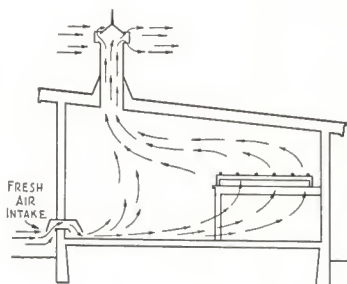
A GOOD VENTILATING SYSTEM, if properly installed and operated, will supply without draft the abundance of fresh air necessary to the *health and comfort of cows*; make possible control of barn temperature; preserve the *barn and feed stuffs*



AN APPROVED METHOD OF VENTILATION ARRANGED FOR COWS FACING OUT.



A PRACTICAL METHOD OF VENTILATION ARRANGED FOR COWS FACING IN.



SYSTEM OF VENTILATION ADAPTED TO SMALLER BUILDINGS SUCH AS HOG AND POULTRY HOUSES.

from mould and rot due to excessive moisture and make spontaneous combustion less likely; provide a measure of disease prevention and control.

No system yet devised makes it possible to dispense with *personal attention* and the exercise of good judgment.

There are two kinds of successful ventilating systems for barns. The gravity outtake or flue type and the electric fan type.

**GRAVITY VENTILATION:** Outtake flues provide a draft the same as a chimney. To make the "draw" they must be straight and warmly built. Double boarded construction should be used. The amount of air taken out of the barn by an outtake varies with the size and height. As a rule, one is provided at each end of the barn and far enough to one side to provide clearance for the hay fork. They extend from the hay mow floor to a point at least 2 feet above the peak of the roof. With about 30 feet between the stall floor and the top of the outtake about 34 square inches of intake are required by each cow, horse or 1,000 pounds of other livestock. The size of intakes is about the same for either gravity or mechanical ventilation, and the combined area of all the intakes needs to be about two-thirds that of the outtake. The size of the intakes is such that it requires one for each four animal units.

**ELECTRIC FAN VENTILATION:** The arrangement of intakes and fans depends upon size, layout and shape of barn. Where two fans are used they are located on opposite ends of the barn. This tends to maintain a uniform temperature throughout the barn. Wall fans are recommended and it is found practical to have them discharge at the ceiling. They provide enough fan capacity for good ventilation when in continuous use. If thermostats are used, use them so the fans are shut off just before freezing temperature is reached.

Fan capacity should be determined by practical ventilating engineers.

### EACH VENTILATING PROBLEM IS DIFFERENT

On account of the difference in atmospheric conditions in various sections or zones of the country, variations in construction and ventilating methods are necessary. The principles of ventilation can be readily understood but their application is so largely a matter of judgment and experience that it is not possible for every farmer to be his own ventilating engineer.

BRING YOUR PROBLEMS TO US AND WE WILL SECURE COMPLETE INFORMATION AND DETAILS FOR YOU.

DO NOT HESITATE TO CONSULT US AT ANY TIME.



# HOG HOUSES

AND MISCELLANEOUS SWINE STRUCTURES, ETC.

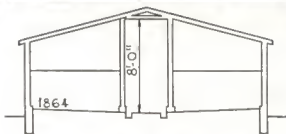
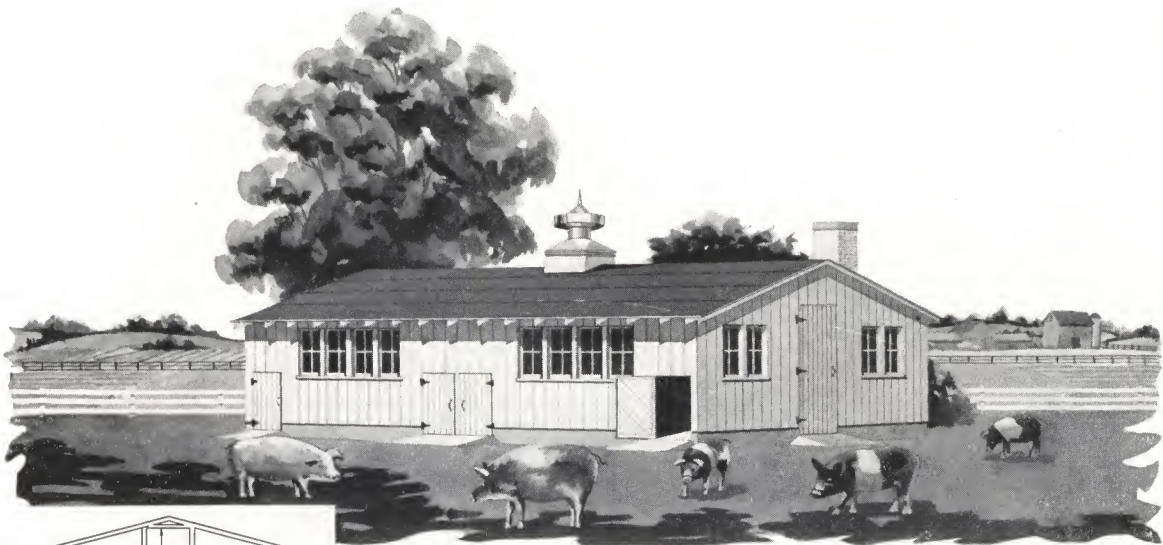
## GET MORE PORK . . .

. . . by giving your hogs sanitary housing, plenty of sunshine and good ventilation. In the following pages illustrating modern hog houses, you will find buildings and plans for the most successful types. These buildings are designed and constructed for service every day of the year and are arranged so

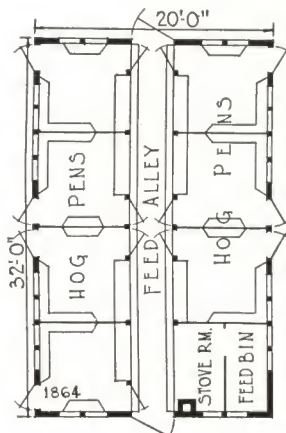
that the largest amount of work may be performed with the smallest amount of labor. We also illustrate a selection of approved movable hog houses which are convenient and economical. Besides we furnish for your selection various types of self feeders for swine and other swine equipment.

*Plans Are Available At Our Office.*

PROPER HOUSING AND GOOD EQUIPMENT MEANS STRONG, HEALTHY ANIMALS



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

## HOG HOUSE

**No. 1864**

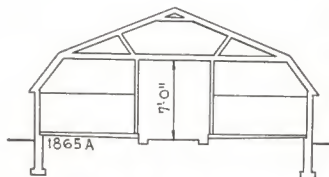
Here is a centralized hog house of economical construction which deserves the careful consideration of the hog raiser. The simplified construction of the entire structure will enable the practical handy man to easily erect in a substantial manner. The plans are complete in every detail leaving nothing to guesswork. There are plenty of windows. The ventilation system, general arrangement and in fact every detail is modern. Concrete foundation extends 1 foot above ground.



# HOG HOUSE

**No. 1865**

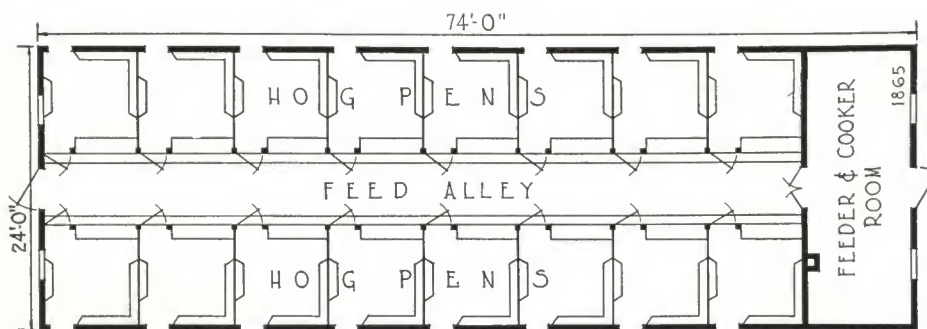
Two Exterior Types  
For Your Selection.



CROSS SECTION  
Gambrel Roof



DESIGN A



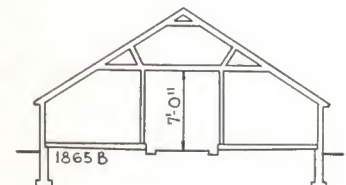
## FLOOR PLAN

The plan at the left is made  
to be used either for above  
Design "A" or for below  
Design "B".

*If Interested,  
Ask Us  
For Full  
Particulars*



DESIGN B



CROSS SECTION  
Gable Roof

Either Design "A" or "B" will make a desirable hog house which will last  
for generations. Pens are 8 feet by 8-1/3 feet and equipped in a modern  
manner. Warm dry houses and sanitary pens insure strong healthy animals.

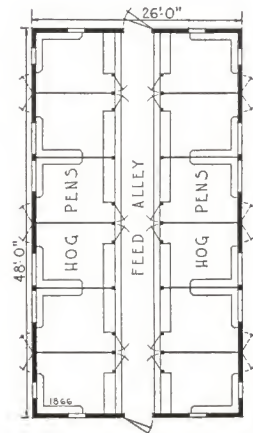


# HOG HOUSE

**No. 1866**



CROSS SECTION—A



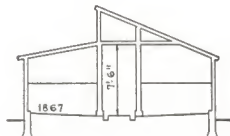
FLOOR PLAN

This design offers 12 large pens conveniently arranged for efficiency in feeding and cleaning. This design gives you the option of selecting the straw loft house as illustrated or a house with a hay loft. The well detailed plans will enable you to build without misunderstanding.

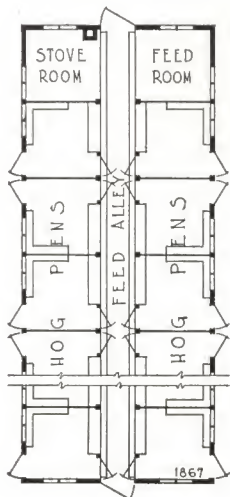
NOTE: This design can be furnished with 9 feet studs which permits a hay loft on second floor. It is designated as Design "B".

# HOG HOUSE

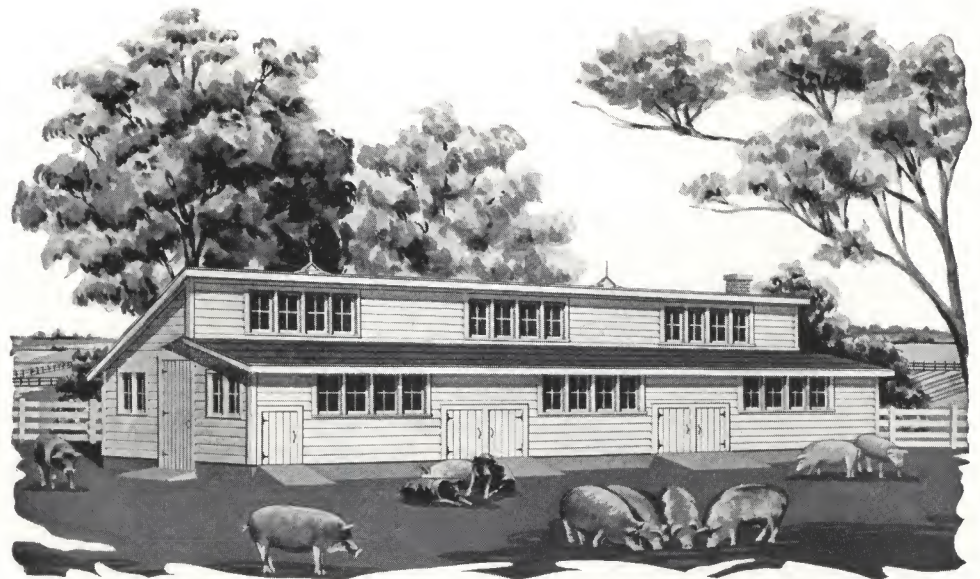
**No. 1867**



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



Here is a half Monitor type which insures sunlight and air. The walls are frame. For each pen there is in the south wall more than 10 square feet actual glass surface. Over one-sixth of the pen floor area is in the form of glass in the south wall which means warmth and dryness without artificial heat. Besides the windows for ventilation aerators are placed in the roof. The pen floors are of concrete. You have three sizes to select from.

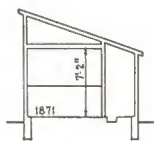
## DIMENSIONS

PLAN 1—20'0"×40'0".....	10 HOG PENS
PLAN 2—20'0"×48'0".....	12 HOG PENS
PLAN 3—20'0"×56'0".....	14 HOG PENS

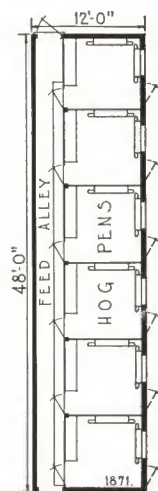


# HOG HOUSE

**No. 1871**



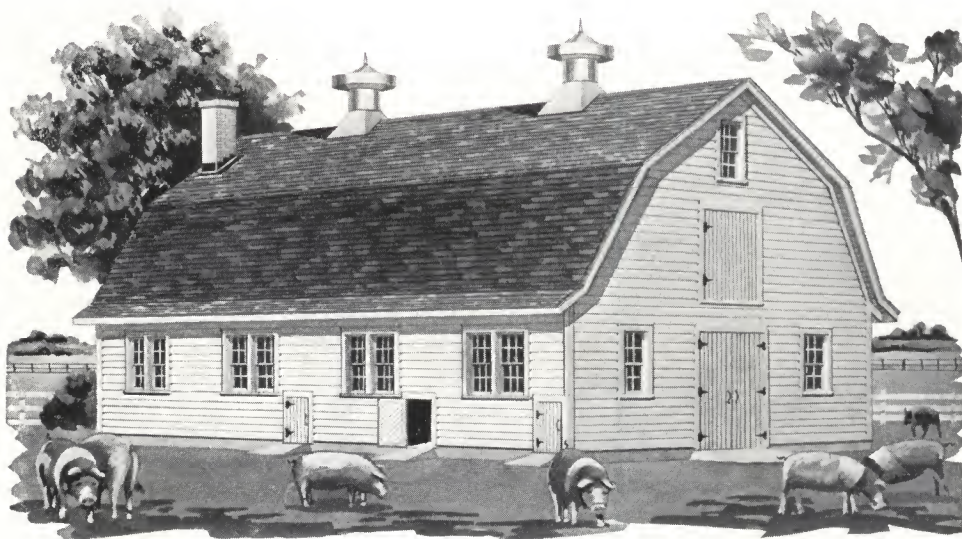
CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



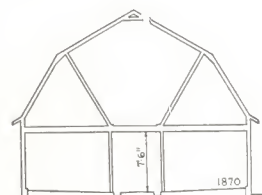
Here is a row of 6 large pens and a feed alley, centralized under one shed roof which arrangement not only is practical and labor saving, but is very economical in cost. You will be equally surprised at the low cost of such a structure. The construction is simple yet substantial and permanent. Protecting fenders for suckling pigs are provided for each pen.



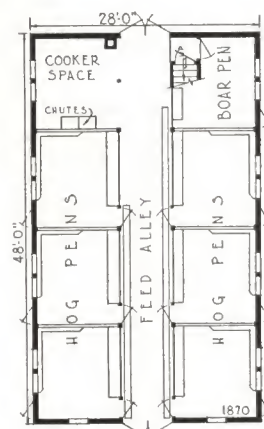
The above illustrates a two story hog house with a hay loft. The plan consists of six well equipped hog pens, a boar pen and cooker room. The central feed alley is practical. Adequate ventilation and light is provided to protect the young pigs. Hay mow provides ample storage space and helps to keep the building warm and dry.

# HOG BARN

**No. 1870**



CROSS SECTION



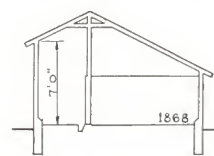
FLOOR PLAN



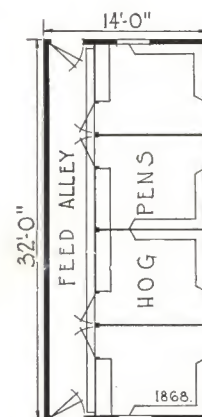


## HOG HOUSE

**No. 1868**



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

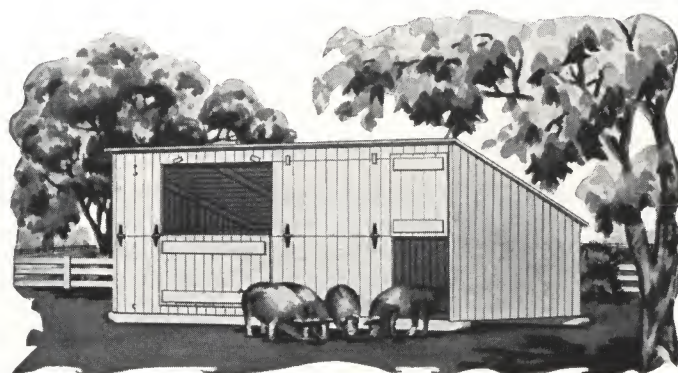
This economical skylight hog house usually meets the requirements of the farmer who is not an extensive hog raiser, but who believes in giving his stock proper protection and care. The roof is not exposed to the cold north winds. Skylights are placed where needed for proper sunlight and face south. You can build any length desired. Plans give complete details.

## MOVABLE HOG HOUSE

**No. 1869**

WIDTH, 16 FEET; DEPTH, 8 FEET; HEIGHT, 6 FEET

A two pen house built on skids. You can move this structure to any convenient dry location. Most farmers have come to realize that they cannot raise large litters by using the same old lots year after year. Plans give full construction details. Floor can be provided if desired.



## MOVABLE HOG HOUSE

**No. 1892**

WIDTH, 6 FEET; DEPTH, 8 FEET; HEIGHT, 5½ FEET

Individual houses are now being used by most farmers. Using fresh rotated pasture calls for movable hog houses. The drawings of this house will enable you to easily erect with the minimum of labor. The side doors when open provide additional shade on dry hot days.



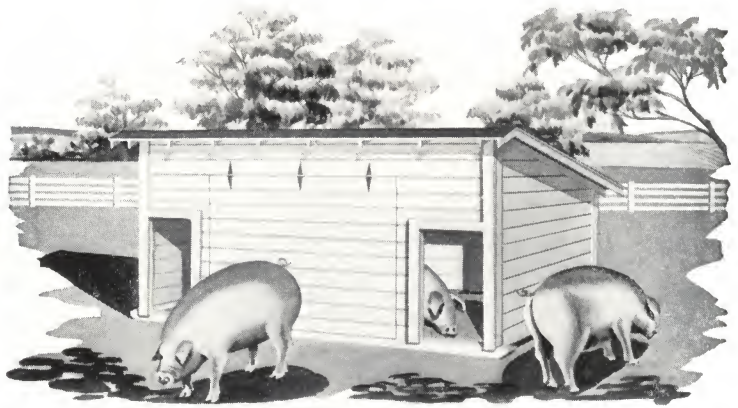


## MOVABLE HOG HOUSE

### No. 1872

WIDTH, 14 FEET; DEPTH, 7 FEET; HEIGHT, 6½ FEET

A two pen house mounted on skids to enable you to move to any convenient location. The side walls open up to provide extra shade. This is preferred by many on account of its simplicity of construction. Call at office for drawings and full particulars.

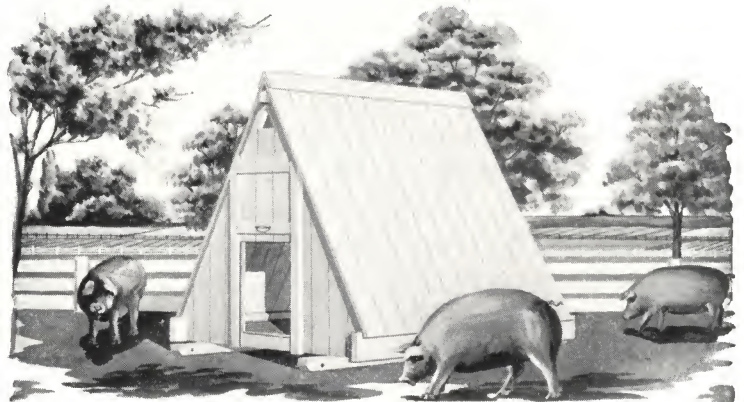


## MOVABLE "A" HOUSE

### No. 1873

WIDTH, 7½ FEET; DEPTH, 8 FEET; HEIGHT, 7 FEET

The "A" type of individual hog house represents probably the minimum in investment for a satisfactory shelter for swine. In providing shelter and farrowing facilities, this structure has a wide field of usefulness. Ventilators are placed in the gable ends just under comb of the roof. This house is provided with skids which enable it to be moved to any convenient location.

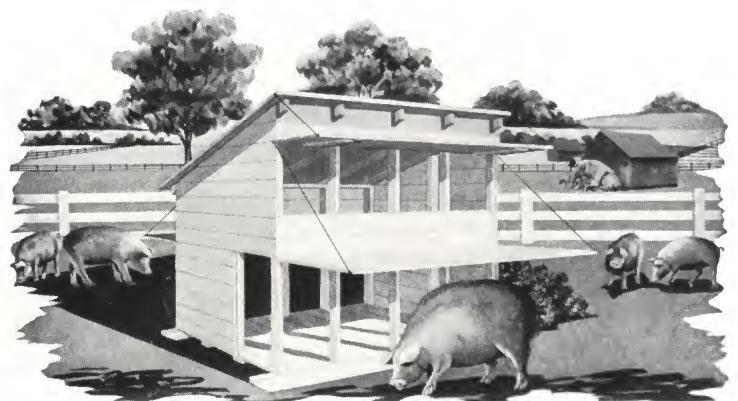


## MOVABLE HOG HOUSE

### No. 1874

WIDTH, 8 FEET; DEPTH, 7 FEET; HEIGHT, 7½ FEET

This type of individual house is extremely popular because it is inexpensive and provides a highly satisfactory shelter at farrowing time. Ventilation and shade are provided by three doors. You will find this a convenient, durable little building, well-designed for the purpose, easy to build, and an extremely good value at the price we quote.

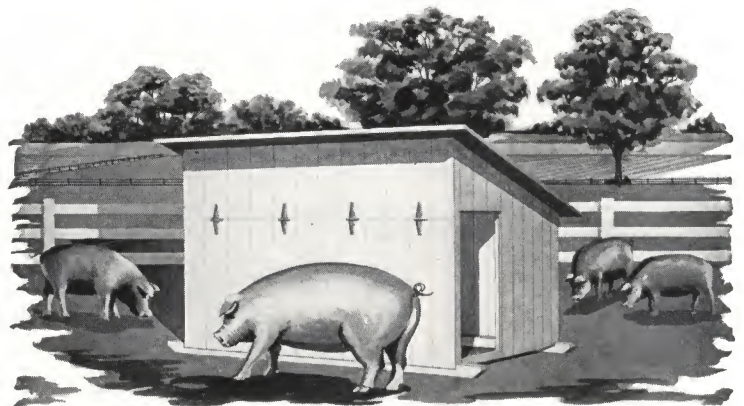


## MOVABLE HOG HOUSE

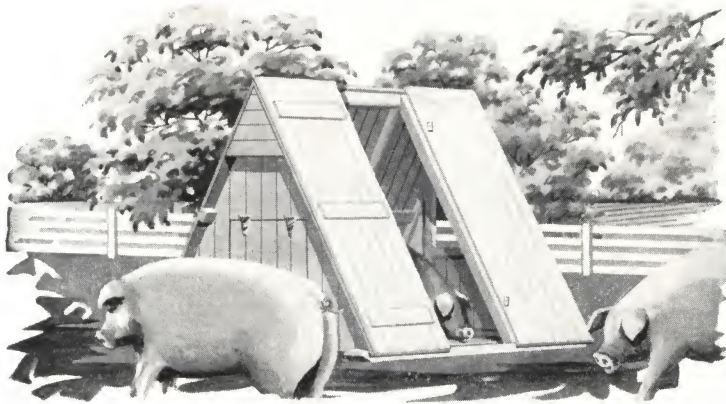
### No. 1875

WIDTH, 7 FEET; DEPTH, 6 FEET; HEIGHT, 5 FEET

Preferred by many on account of its simplicity of construction. The front can be left open if desired thereby providing extra shade on hot days. This house does not include a floor, therefore the location should be dry; however, if desired, a plank floor can easily be placed therein. It is convenient, handy and economical. Call at our office and we will be glad to give you full particulars regarding working plans and costs.





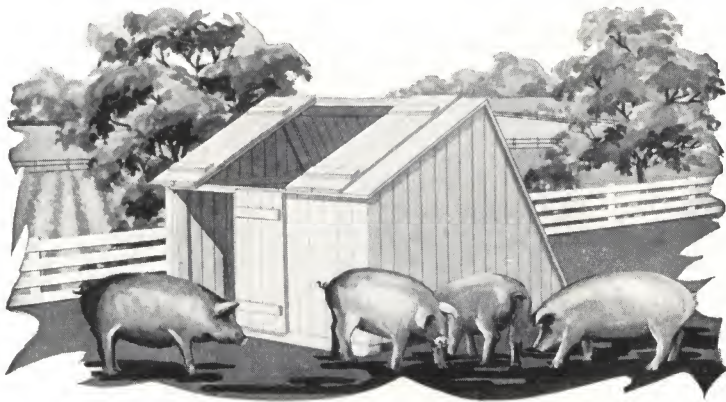


## MOVABLE "A" HOUSE

**No. 1876**

WIDTH, 6 FEET; DEPTH, 7 FEET; HEIGHT, 5½ FEET

This house does not include a floor, therefore, the location should be dry and preferably quite high. For the admittance of sunlight the east side roof has a door hinged at the side, the entrance door being on the south. A convenient small rear door is furnished for the attendant. The ventilators under the comb of the roof provide systematic aeration.

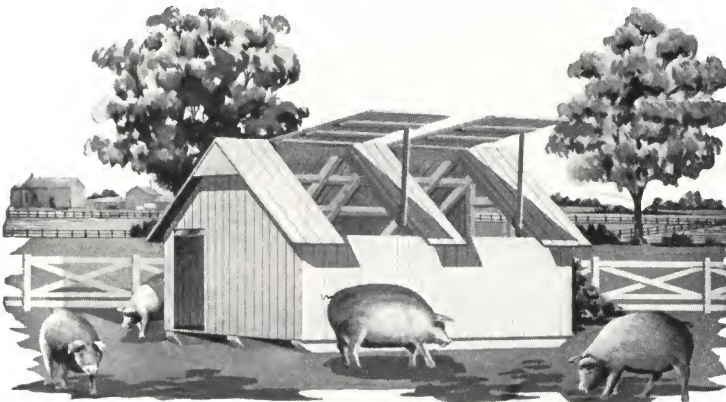


## MOVABLE HOG HOUSE

**No. 1877**

WIDTH, 7 FEET; DEPTH, 7 FEET; HEIGHT, 5½ FEET

This is a modified "A" type of house. This construction makes interior cleaning much easier and provides an opening for sunlight on warm days. Location of the hog door at one end of front side leaves a sheltered corner inside even with this door open. As floor is not provided, this house should be placed on high, dry locations only.

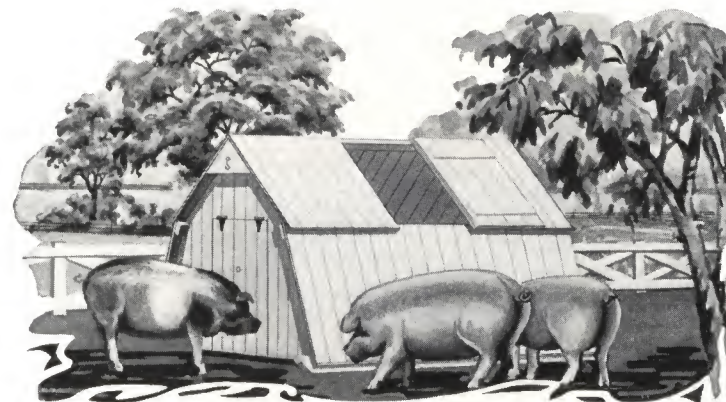


## MOVABLE HOG HOUSE

**No. 1878**

WIDTH, 10 FEET; DEPTH, 8 FEET; HEIGHT, 6 FEET

This gable roof hog cot is designed to give greatest sunshine as well as protection in the cold weather. Besides the entrance door, there is a rear service door, and two roof doors. This is designed in a simple, substantial manner and is easy to build. Guard rails or fenders are provided on the inside. Plans show all details.



## MOVABLE HOG HOUSE

**No. 1879**

WIDTH, 6 FEET; DEPTH, 8 FEET; HEIGHT, 4½ FEET

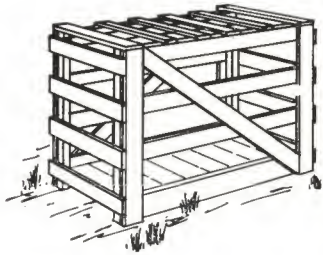
This gambrel hog cot provides one entrance door and one roof door. Each gable is provided with a ventilator which insures adequate aeration. If desired a plank floor can be provided for cold weather. Consult us regarding plans, costs and materials.



# SWINE EQUIPMENT AND FEEDERS

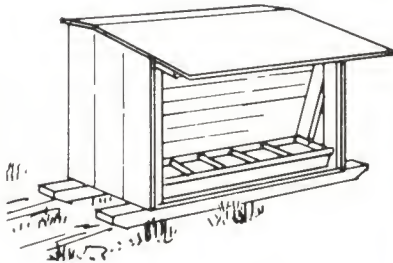
## No. 1949

**HOG CRATE (Takedown):** Rigidly built crate with solid floor. Members held together with bolts and winged nuts so that crate may be taken down when not in use. Size 5 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide and 3 feet 4 inches high.



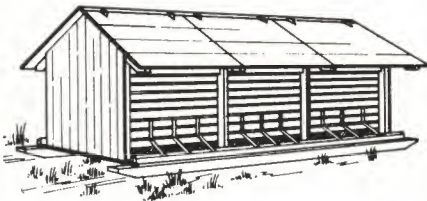
## No. 1950

**SMALL SELF FEEDER:** A convenient movable hog feeder with roof hinged for filling. Size 4 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches wide and 3 feet 9 inches high.



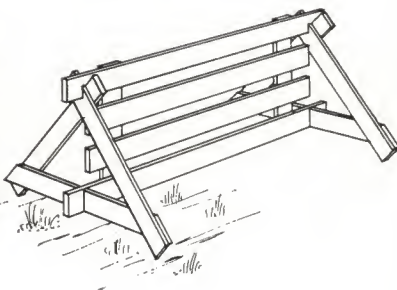
## No. 1951

**EAR CORN SELF FEEDER:** Has roof doors for filling and is constructed on 4 x 4 runners for easy moving. Capacity about 100 bushels. Size 12 feet 9 inches long, 3 feet 5 inches wide and 5 feet 6 inches high.



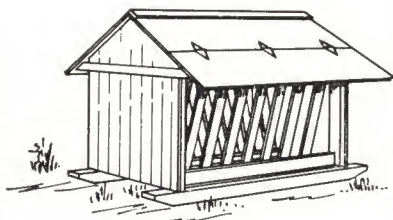
## No. 1952

**MOVABLE HURDLE:** A temporary fence for swine or sheep that may be set up or moved in a few minutes. Length of panels 9 feet. Hurdle Ends 5 feet wide and 2 feet 5 inches high.



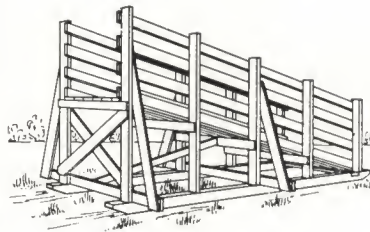
## No. 1953

**ALFALFA SELF FEEDER:** A sturdy movable hog rack. Has feeding space for about 20 small hogs or 10 large hogs. Its use avoids litter and waste. Size 6 feet 8 inches long, 5 feet 2 inches wide and 4 feet high.



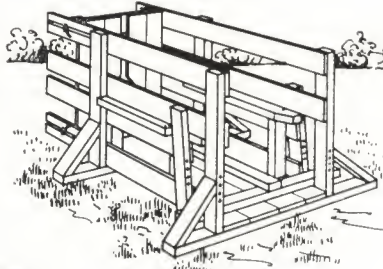
## No. 1954

**HOG LOADING CHUTE:** Constructed on runners for easy moving, this ruggedly built chute will give long service. Size 16 feet long and 8 feet wide. Height as desired.



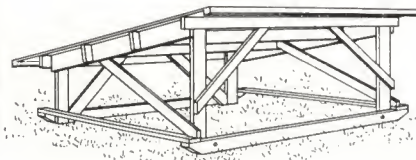
## No. 1955

**HOG BREEDING CRATE:** It is adjustable and mechanically supports the weight of the boar. Also holds hog when vaccinating or tagging. Size 5 feet 6 inches long, 4 feet 3 inches wide and 3 feet high.



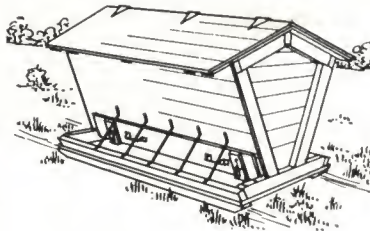
## No. 1956

**HOG SHADE:** An easily constructed rigid frame on runners. Can be dragged to any desirable location on hog lot. Size 12 feet long, 12 feet wide and 6 feet high.



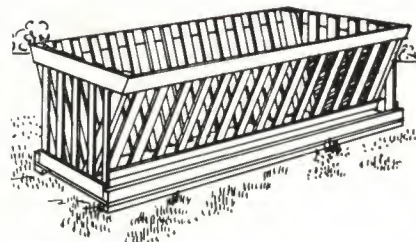
## No. 1957

**HOG SELF-FEEDER:** Equipped with hinged cover at top for filling and with adjustable slides to regulate the flow of feed. Size 6 feet 8 inches long, 5 feet wide and 4 feet 8 inches high.



## No. 1958

**ALFALFA SELF FEEDER:** A movable hay or alfalfa rack designed to prevent the waste which occurs when alfalfa is fed on the ground or floor. Size 10 feet 8 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide and 4 feet high.





# POULTRY HOUSES

## AND MISCELLANEOUS SMALL STRUCTURES

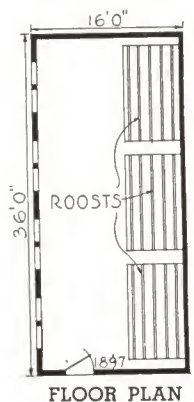
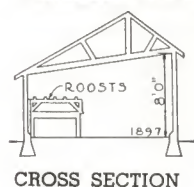
### GREATER PROFIT . . . . .

can be realized from poultry raising when flocks are protected from storms and severe cold. Make your flock a good investment by proper housing. A poultry house should be clean, well ventilated, dry and light and should be free from drafts or sudden changes in temperature. It should be easily accessible from other farm buildings, yet should

not be shaded by them in winter, and should be built to admit direct sunlight into the interior.

The following pages illustrate modern, successful types, designed to be built at a minimum cost without sacrificing necessary features. We also offer a selection of small poultry equipment structures such as feeders, coops, nests, etc.

**A WARM, COMFORTABLE POULTRY HOUSE WILL INCREASE EGG PRODUCTION**



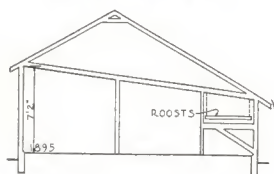
## POULTRY HOUSE

**No. 1897**

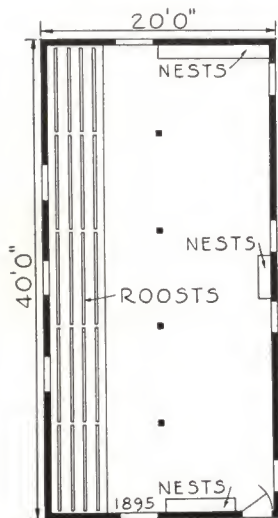
Simple in construction, yet this low cost poultry house meets all the requirements of sunlight and ventilation. It is recommended for regions where long, cold winters are prevalent. Designed to comfortably house a flock of about 200 birds, yet it may be easily added onto as size of flock grows larger.



# POULTRY HOUSE *No. 1895*



CROSS SECTION

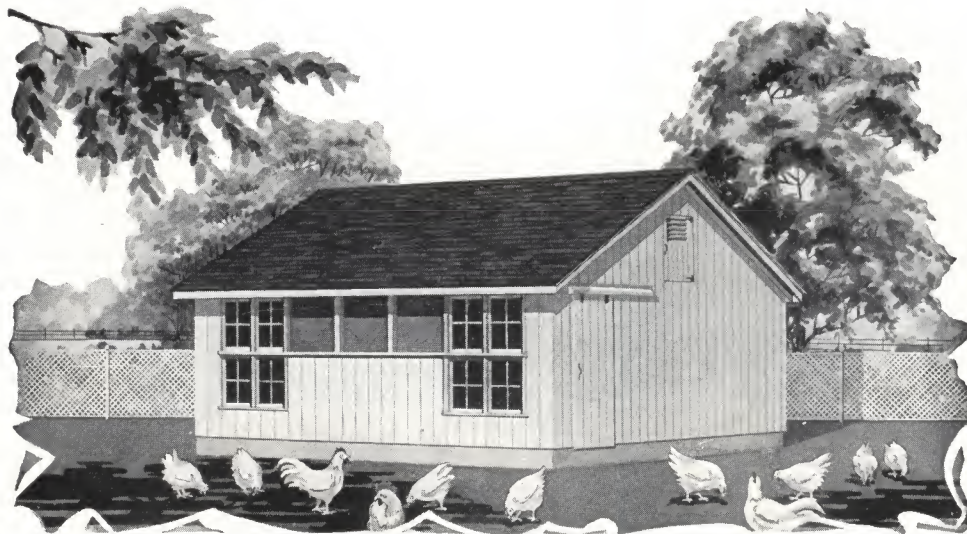


FLOOR PLAN



A straw-loft type of house acclaimed by many poultrymen as a desirable, dry laying unit for their flocks. This structure will more than adequately accommodate 200 hens. Plans provide for a damp proof concrete floor and full details of construction for nests and roosts. Ventilation is afforded by the wire covered openings at front.

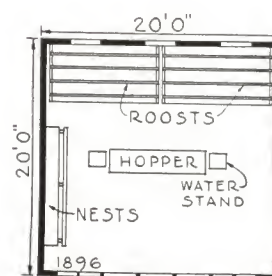
*Working Plans Show All Details.*



# POULTRY HOUSE *No. 1896*



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

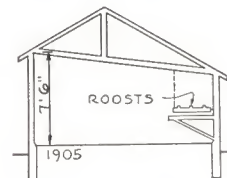
A uniform temperature is generally more easily maintained in the straw-loft poultry house than in some of the more common types. Usually a layer of straw 2 to 3 feet deep is ample and will last indefinitely. Plenty of sunlight is assured by the 8 large sash and the muslin openings provide a continuous flow of fresh air. This house should accommodate approximately 100 to 120 birds. Plans give all details of construction in such a clear manner that building is made easy for the handy man.



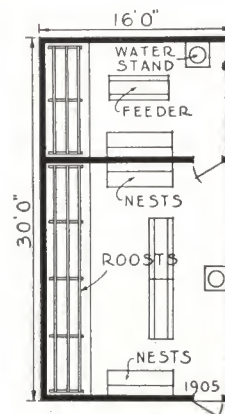


## POULTRY HOUSE

**No. 1905**



CROSS SECTION

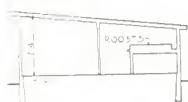


FLOOR PLAN

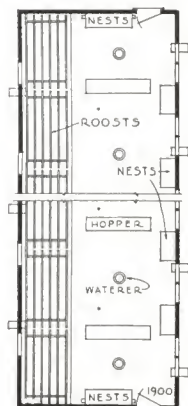
This picture illustrates a modern poultry house with two complete individual rooms for separation of flock. If this latter feature is not desired however, partition may be omitted and house built as one large room. Economical of construction, fully insulated and lined, this house will insure a healthy flock. Capacity, 60 to 75 fowls.

## POULTRY HOUSE

**No. 1900**



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



A modern poultry house in every sense of the word. Construction is simple and practical, and plans give complete details for ventilation system.

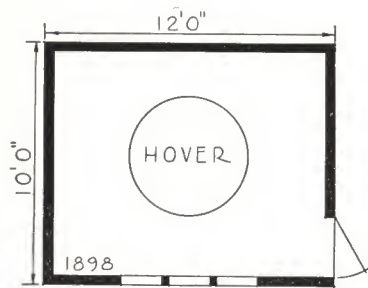
PLAN 1—SIZE 20'0"×40'0".....CAPACITY 200 FOWLS  
 PLAN 2—SIZE 20'0"×50'0".....CAPACITY 250 FOWLS  
 PLAN 3—SIZE 20'0"×60'0".....CAPACITY 300 FOWLS

Call On Us For Information And Prices



# BROODER HOUSE

**No. 1898**



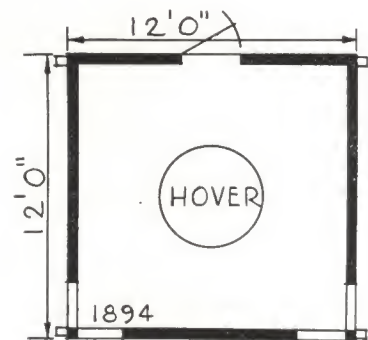
FLOOR PLAN

A substantial brooder house is necessary on a farm where poultry raising is the profitable enterprise. The hover can be removed when house is used for larger poultry.



# MOVABLE BROODER HOUSE

**No. 1894**



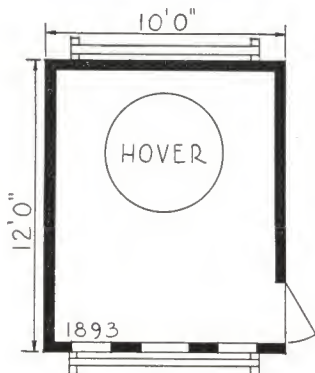
FLOOR PLAN

Erected on runners so that the poultry farmer can drag it to any convenient location. Corner windows afford maximum sunlight for the small chicks.

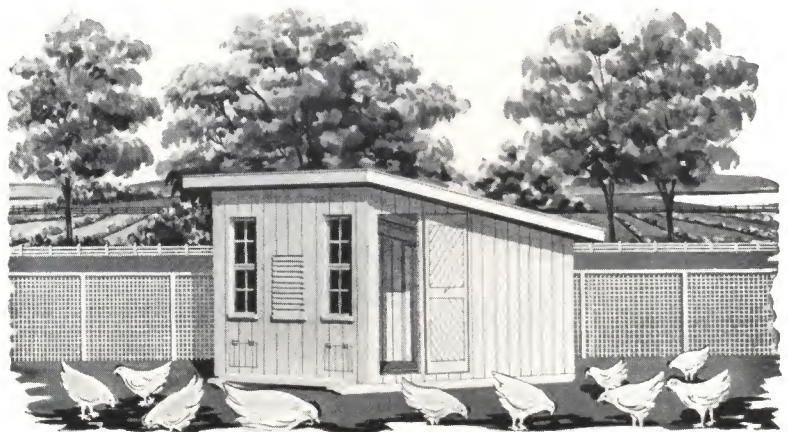


# MOVABLE BROODER HOUSE

**No. 1893**



FLOOR PLAN



The little chicks requiring careful attention should be convenient to the home. Houses of this type can be easily re-located when they are to be used for larger birds.

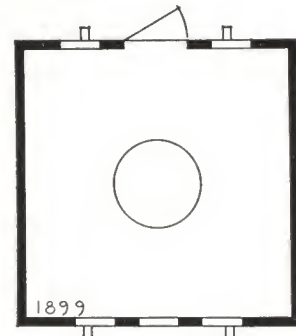


## MOVABLE BROODER HOUSE

**No. 1899**

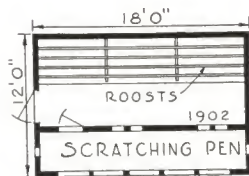


A popular type light weight movable brooder house with sawed rib rafters. Available in three sizes; Plan 1, 12'0" x 8'0"; Plan 2, 12'0" x 10'0"; Plan 3, 12'0" x 12'0".



FLOOR PLAN

## POULTRY HOUSE **No. 1902**



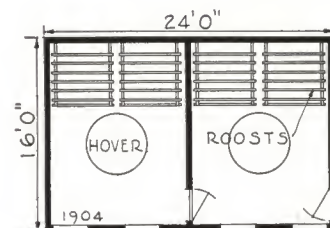
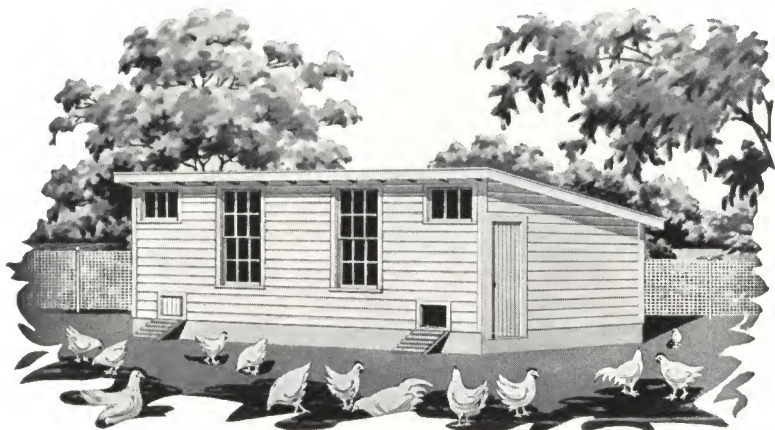
FLOOR PLAN



The half monitor type of roof is used advantageously in this design. It makes possible low cubic content per bird and affords good light distribution to the interior. The separated scratching pen is a feature.

## BROODER HOUSE

**No. 1904**



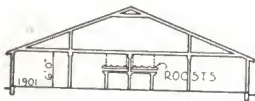
FLOOR PLAN

While this plan shows two units each having a capacity of 500 baby chicks, addition may be easily made to suit varied needs. Also adaptable in other seasons as a fattening pen or laying unit.

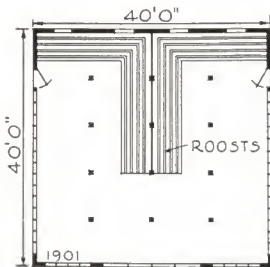
*Call at Our Office and  
Inspect the Material  
Which We Furnish*



# POULTRY HOUSE No. 1901



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

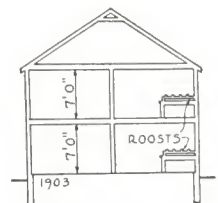
WE FURNISH  
FULL PARTICULARS  
UPON REQUEST



Large scale poultry raisers should consider the practicability of this structure. Designed for four hundred birds, this house has the feature of a large straw and storage loft. The rows of windows banked on three sides of the building assure sunlight for the entire interior. The screened panels at front give plenty of fresh air and ventilation. A careful study of the plan will convince the poultry man that it meets all the requirements of the practical poultry raiser.

# POULTRY HOUSE No. 1903

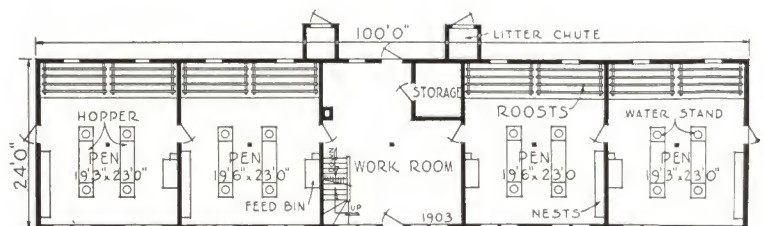
Sun Parlors May Be  
Constructed Along The  
South Front At The  
Option Of The Builder



CROSS SECTION



Where land space is limited, and for extensive poultry operations, a two story structure such as this may prove to be the most suitable type. The unit cost of housing per bird is much less than in most one story types. Four rooms on each floor, each room having a capacity of 130 to 175 birds.



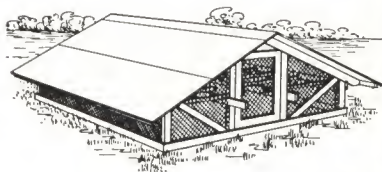
FLOOR PLAN TYPICAL FOR BOTH FLOORS



# POULTRY EQUIPMENT AND FEEDERS

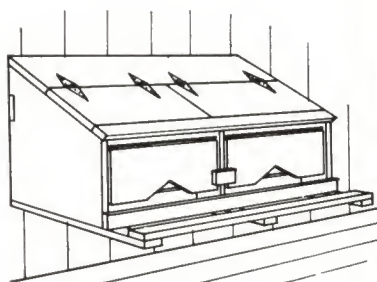
## No. 1906

**POULTRY ROOST SHELTER:** Provides clean ground and sanitation as well as a safe roosting space for chicks. Can be easily moved. Size, 9 feet wide, 10 feet long and 4 feet 9 inches high.



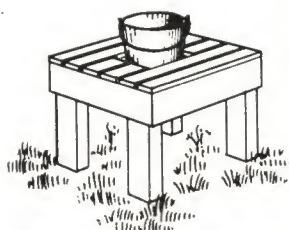
## No. 1908

**POULTRY TRAP NEST:** A practical nest where egg laying records are kept. Operates easily with simple gravity principle. Nest is 21 1/4 inches high and projects 23 inches from wall.



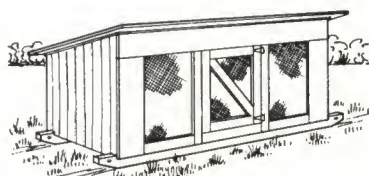
## No. 1909

**WATER STAND:** Drinking vessels for water or skim milk should be supported on a platform. This will promote a more sanitary condition for the vessels and contents. Size 2 feet square, and 1 foot 7 inches high.



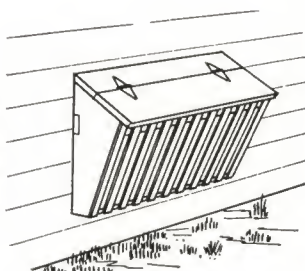
## No. 1912

**COLONY COOP:** A convenient coop for small chicks. Can be easily moved to new location. Size 4 feet wide, 8 feet long and 4 feet 6 inches high.



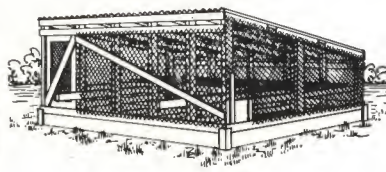
## No. 1910

**ALFALFA RACK:** A simple feed rack for alfalfa or other greenings. Can be attached to side of poultry house or barn. Size 3 feet wide, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 1 foot deep.



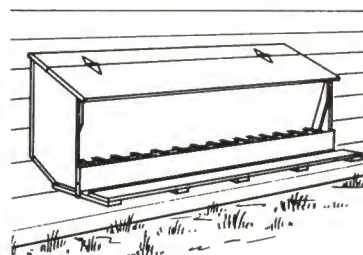
## No. 1907

**POULTRY SUMMER SHELTER:** Provides clean ground and sanitation as well as safe roosting space for chicks which have outgrown their brooder house. Weather-proof and easily moved. Size 8 feet wide, 10 feet long and 5 feet high.



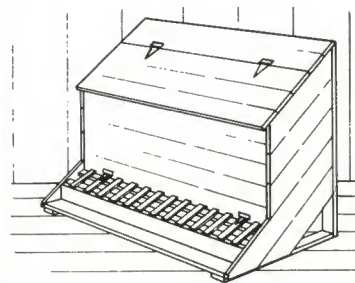
## No. 1911

**POULTRY FEED HOPPER:** A dry mash feeder which may be divided into separate sections if desired. Can be attached to wall of poultry house. Size 6 feet long, 2 feet 4 inches high and 1 foot 9 inches deep.



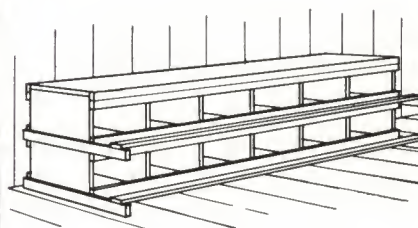
## No. 1913

**POULTRY FEEDER:** A practical inside feeder. Simple construction and hopper bottom insures constant supply of feed. Size 5 feet long, 4 feet 7 inches high and 2 feet 6 inches deep.



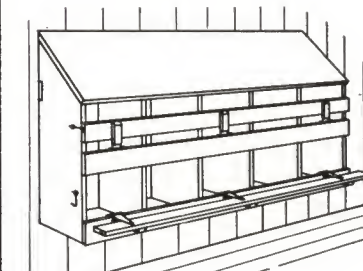
## No. 1914

**POULTRY NESTS:** Provides 12 large nests. Additional tiers may be added if desired. Size 7 feet long, 2 feet 4 inches deep, height as illustrated, 1 foot 8 inches.



## No. 1915

**POULTRY WALL NESTS:** Plans give complete details of construction. Simple for the handy man to build. Provides 10 nests. Size 5 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot 6 inches deep and 3 feet 2 inches high.

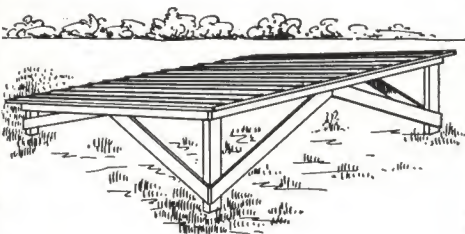




# POULTRY EQUIPMENT AND FEEDERS

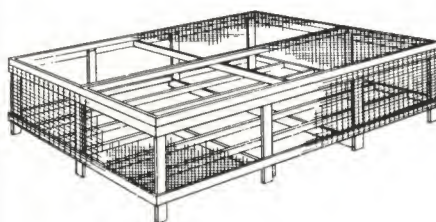
## No. 1916

**POULTRY SHADE:** A practical portable range shade, rigid in construction, easily handled. Size 8 feet wide, 8 feet 10 inches long and 3 feet 6 inches high.



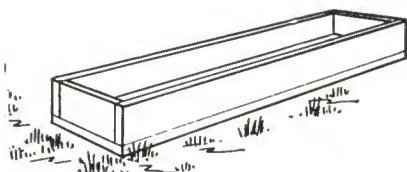
## No. 1917

**SUN PORCH:** Provides a sanitary runway for chicks and can easily be attached to brooder coop. Size 14 feet long, 12 feet wide and 3 feet high.



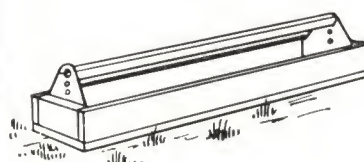
## No. 1923

**MASH TRAY (For Chicks):** Provide healthy surroundings for the small chicks with a simple feeder such as this. Size 4 feet long, 8 inches wide and 3 1/4 inches high.



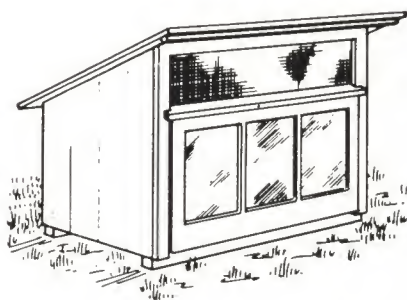
## No. 1922

**CHICK FEEDER:** Made of common lath for little chicks not over two weeks old. Larger battens are used for chicks three weeks to six weeks old. Size 4 feet long, 4 inches wide and 4 1/2 inches high.



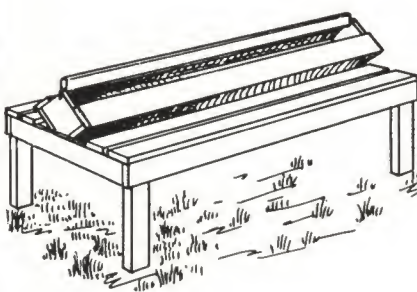
## No. 1918

**POULTRY BROODING COOP:** The utility of small coops has long been recognized by poultry raisers. The floor of this coop can be easily cleaned. Size 3 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 5 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches high.



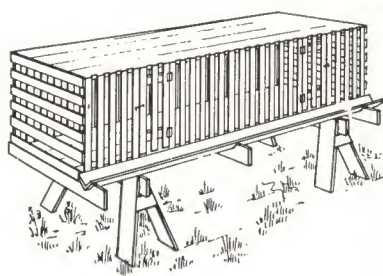
## No. 1921

**DRY MASH FLOCK FEEDER:** A common sense feeder for laying hens. Economical and easy to build. Size 5 feet long, 2 feet 4 inches wide and 2 feet 2 inches high.



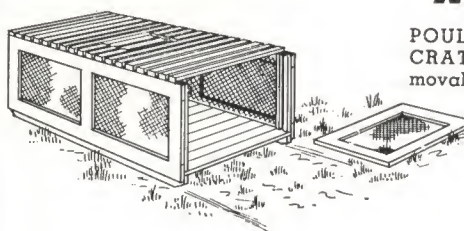
## No. 1919

**POULTRY FATTENING CRATE:** For young cockerels. Requires a small quantity of lumber, is practical and sanitary. Size 8 feet long, 2 feet wide and 1 foot 8 inches high.



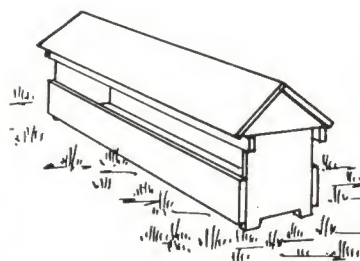
## No. 1924

**POULTRY CATCHING CRATE:** End has removable sliding gate. Sliding trap door in top affords easy access to birds. Size 4 ft. 8 in. long, 2 ft. 3 in. wide and 1 ft. 8 in. high.



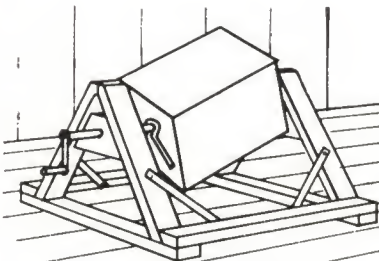
## No. 1920

**POULTRY MASH FEEDER:** Equipped with removable cover for use either inside or out-of-doors. For poultry ranging in age from 6 weeks to maturity. Size 4 feet long, 1 foot wide and 1 foot 5 inches high.



## No. 1925

**POULTRY FEED MIXER:** Baffle boards on inside of box and off-center mounting of box on crank shaft, assure thorough agitation of mix. Size 3 feet 2 inches long, 3 feet wide and 2 feet 6 inches high.





# FARM ELEVATORS, CRIBS AND STORAGE

PRESERVE YOUR CROPS WITH GOOD PROTECTION

These modern crib plans, granaries, storage cellars, etc., were selected for their proven practicability and as types that can be built at least expense, yet obtain their maximum capacities.

Many were especially designed to include and simplify the installation of modern elevator machinery and portable elevators so necessary for proper handling of the grain with a marked saving in labor.

All of these structures are rigidly braced to withstand capacity loading and provisions are made

for protection against rats and mice. It is important that high, dry locations be selected for the building site.

A wide range of sizes and types are offered here in an effort to meet the ever varying requirements of individual farmers. These buildings are all modern in every detail and should appeal to those farmers who not only realize the necessity of properly storing their grain but also appreciate the importance of building for permanence.

PRACTICAL STORAGE BUILDINGS SAVE CROPS AND REDUCE LABOR

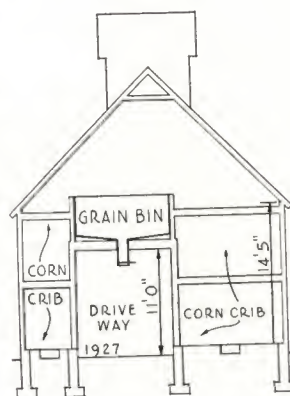


A practical plan and a strong, well designed building suitable for a good sized farm. Shelling trenches are provided for each crib and space over driveway is used for the storage of small grain. The concrete walls extend 12 inches above grade. Capacity: 4000 bushels corn and 1000 bushels grain.

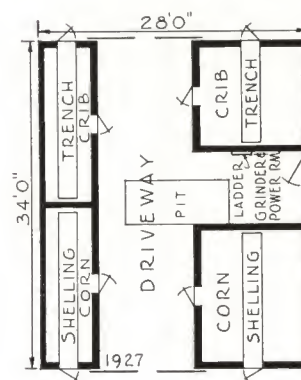
CONSULT US BEFORE BUILDING

*No matter how large or small or what type of building you contemplate erecting, it will pay you to consult with us.*

## FARM ELEVATOR No. 1927



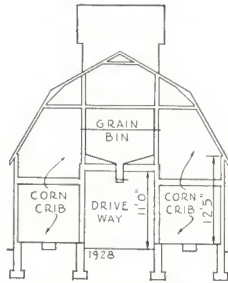
CROSS SECTION



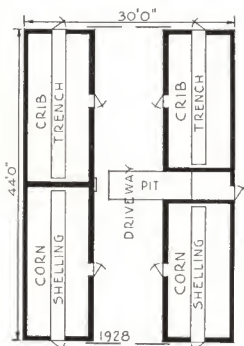
FLOOR PLAN



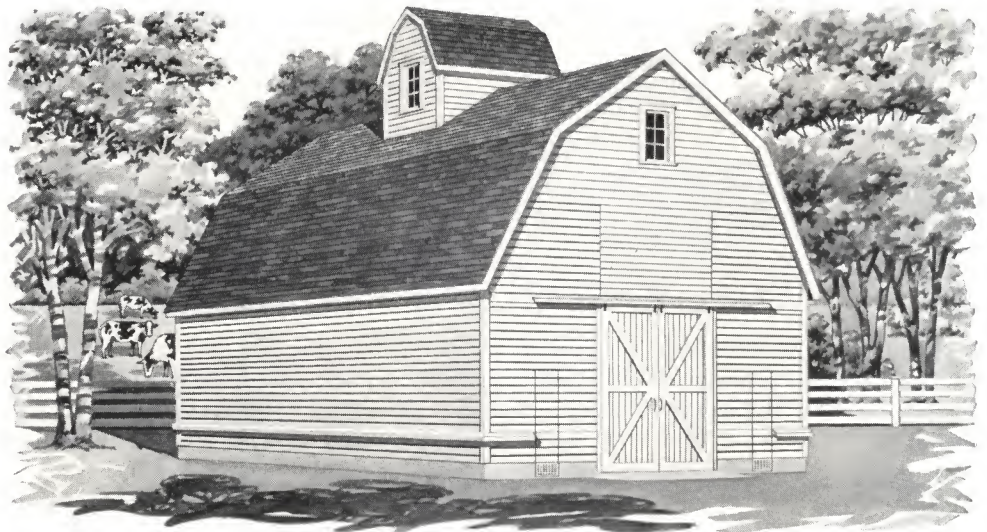
# FARM ELEVATOR *No. 1928*



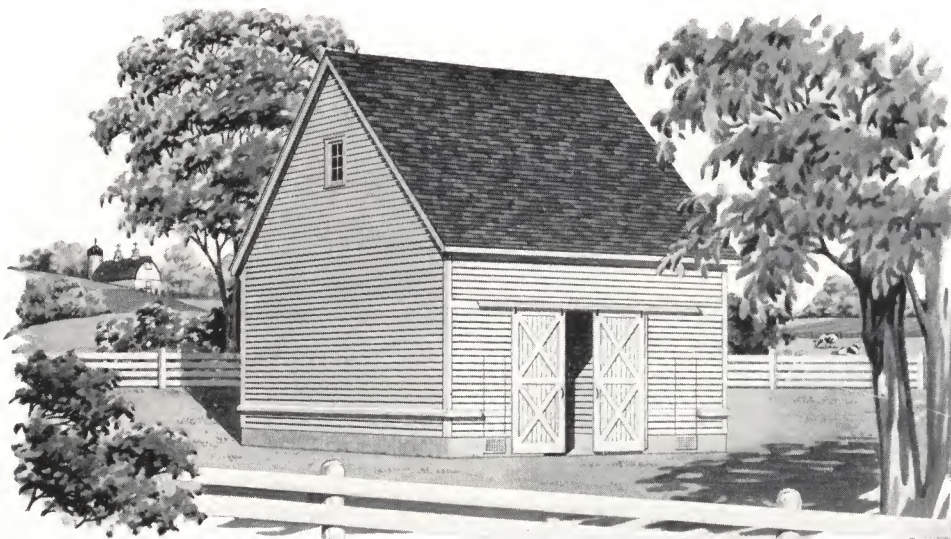
CROSS SECTION



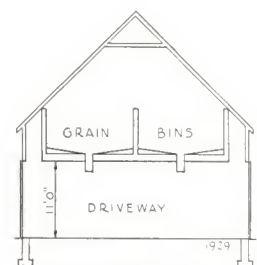
FLOOR PLAN



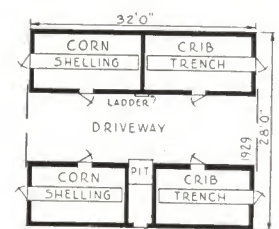
This gambrel roof elevator has all the improvements of a modern granary. Frame has strength necessary to bear heavy loads in bins over driveway and hold corn in cribs without injury to crib walls. Space is provided for power elevator machinery. Foundation walls extend 12 inches above grade. Capacity: 5400 bushels corn and 2300 bushels grain.



# FARM ELEVATOR *No. 1929*



CROSS SECTION



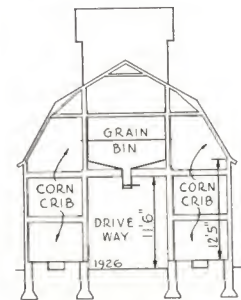
FLOOR PLAN

A gable roof granary so designed that the elevator does not project through the roof. This type of building with the driveway cross-wise to the main ridge is quite satisfactory for 80 to 100 acre farms. Foundation walls extend 1 foot 6 inches above grade. Capacity: 4300 bushels corn and 1000 bushels grain.

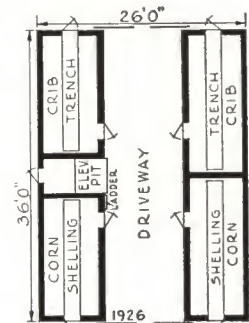




## FARM ELEVATOR *No. 1926*



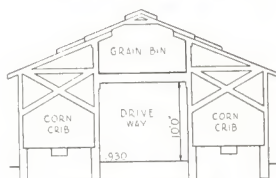
CROSS SECTION



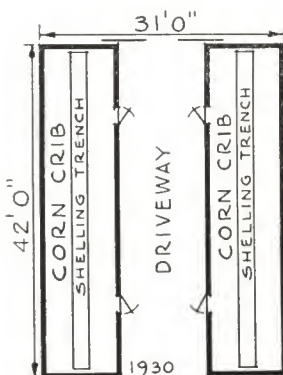
FLOOR PLAN

A moderate sized elevator typical of the average corn belt demand. The width of each crib is 8 feet and elevator equipment space is provided at one side affording a clear unobstructed drive, 10 feet wide, through building. Foundation walls extend 12 inches above grade. Capacity: 3800 bushels corn and 1500 bushels grain.

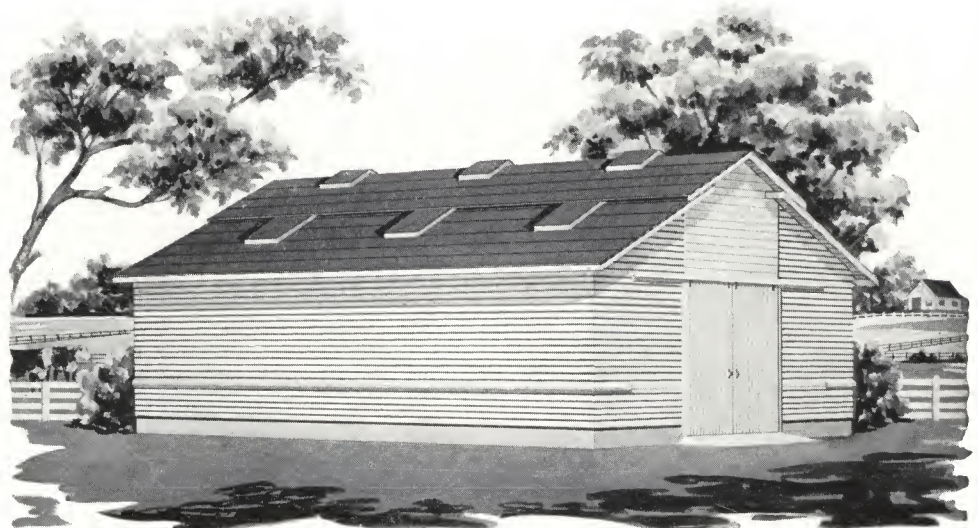
## CORN CRIB AND GRANARY *No. 1930*



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



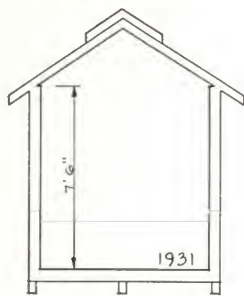
This design is adapted to the use of a portable elevator. Roof ventilators are provided, which aid in the curing of the grain. Space over the driveway is used for the storage of small grain. Foundation walls extend 2 feet above grade. Capacity: 4300 bushels corn and 1500 bushels grain.

*Plans Give Full Construction Details.*

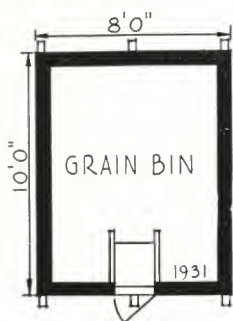


# MOVABLE GRAIN BIN

**No. 1931**



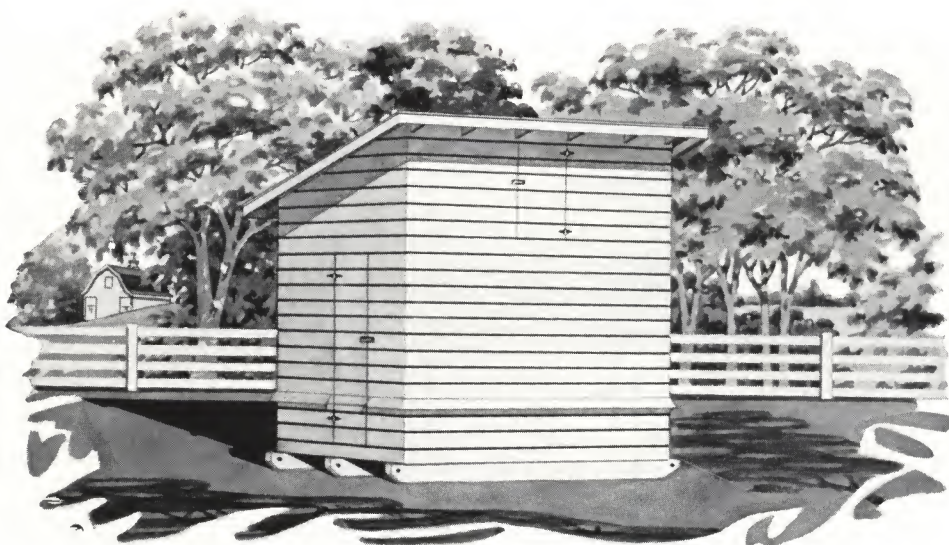
CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



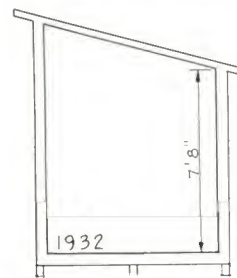
The grain can be stored in the structure directly from the thresher in the field, or after a short haul from the combine. This saves time and hauling expense during the busy season. This bin is also used more generally for storing grain in the field lots when it is to be used for feeding purposes. The bin is supported on three skids which permit it to be moved very easily. Capacity: about 450 bushels of grain.



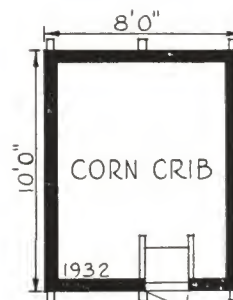
A small movable crib which is rat proof, of economical construction and easy to build. This design will be much appreciated in the central and western states. It is well braced for strength and practicability. Built on skids, it may be towed by the farm tractor to any desired location. Capacity: 375 bushels.

# MOVABLE CORN CRIB

**No. 1932**

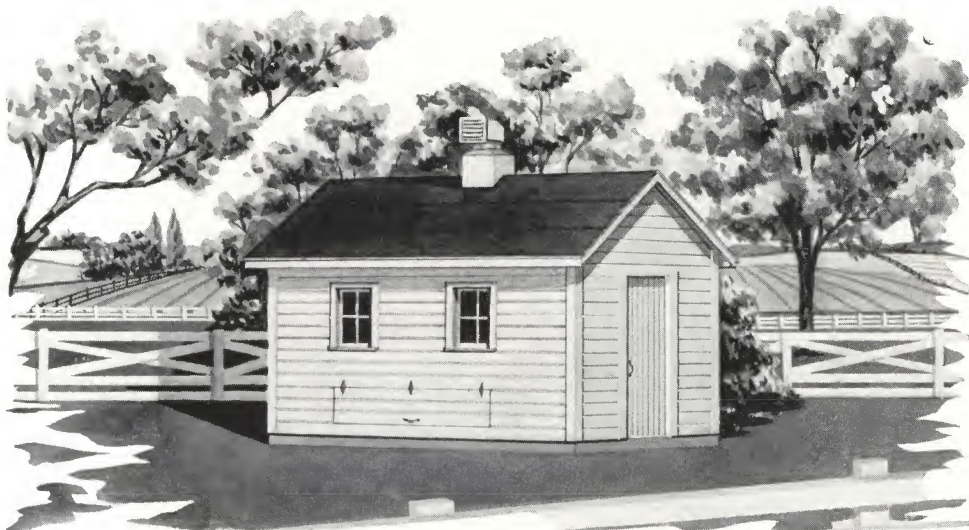


CROSS SECTION



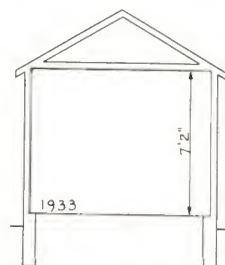
FLOOR PLAN



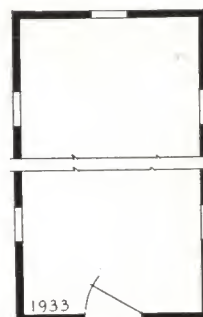


## SEED CORN HOUSE

**No. 1933**



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

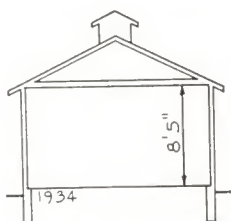
The selecting, curing and testing of seed corn is the most important work connected with growing the corn crop. Here is a practical building, properly ventilated and designed for seed storing purposes. Plans include complete details of seed rack construction.

### FOUR DIFFERENT PLANS OFFERED

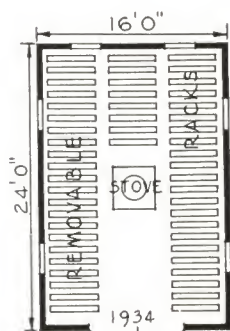
SIZE	CAPACITY
PLAN 1—10'0"×12'0".....	40 TO 50 BUSHELS
PLAN 2—10'0"×16'0".....	60 TO 80 BUSHELS
PLAN 3—10'0"×20'0".....	80 TO 100 BUSHELS
PLAN 4—16'0"×20'0".....	150 TO 200 BUSHELS

## SEED CORN HOUSE

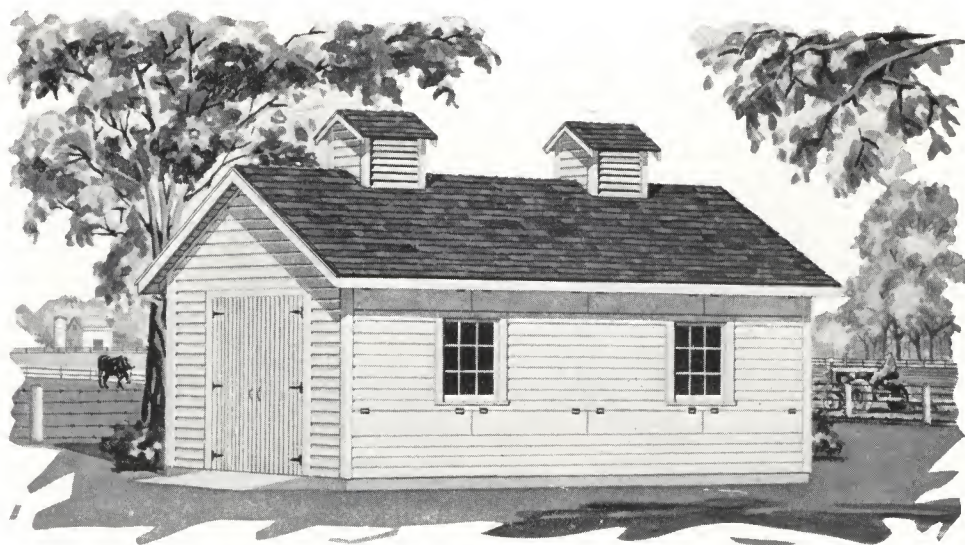
**No. 1934**



CROSS SECTION



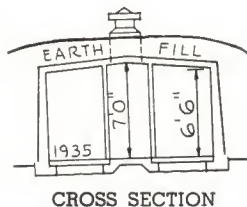
FLOOR PLAN



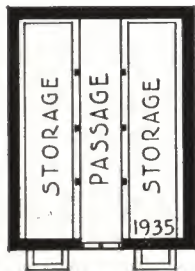
Good circulation of air is necessary to evaporate the moisture from the kernel and from the cob before freezing weather sets in. This structure is designed to accomplish that purpose and to furnish a satisfactory storing space for the selected seed. Simple racks, made of wood lath to hold the ears apart, can be numbered so that mixing of the various kinds of seed will not likely occur. Capacity: 200 to 250 bushels.



# STORAGE CELLAR *No. 1935*



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

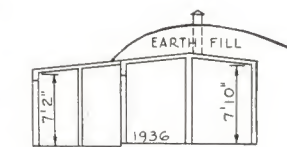
*Consult us regarding  
prices and full particulars*



Dug out pits or potato storage cellars are common through the central and western portion of the United States and most of the potatoes are carried over in these storage places. The pits should be located free from irrigation seepage but the circulating air should be moist. This plan provides two storage areas, each 4 feet wide by 15 feet 6 inches long with a convenient passage between. Outside dimensions, 17 feet 8 inches long and 13 feet 8 inches wide at the base.

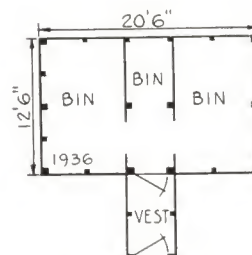


# STORAGE CELLAR *No. 1936*



CROSS SECTION

Entirely framed with timbers, this pit will hold about 800 bushels. If the earth floor proves too damp, boards spaced one inch apart on poles or sleepers can be used. All timber studs are set in concrete and laterally braced to amply withstand the pressure from the earth fill. Plan provides for fresh air intake and necessary ventilation.

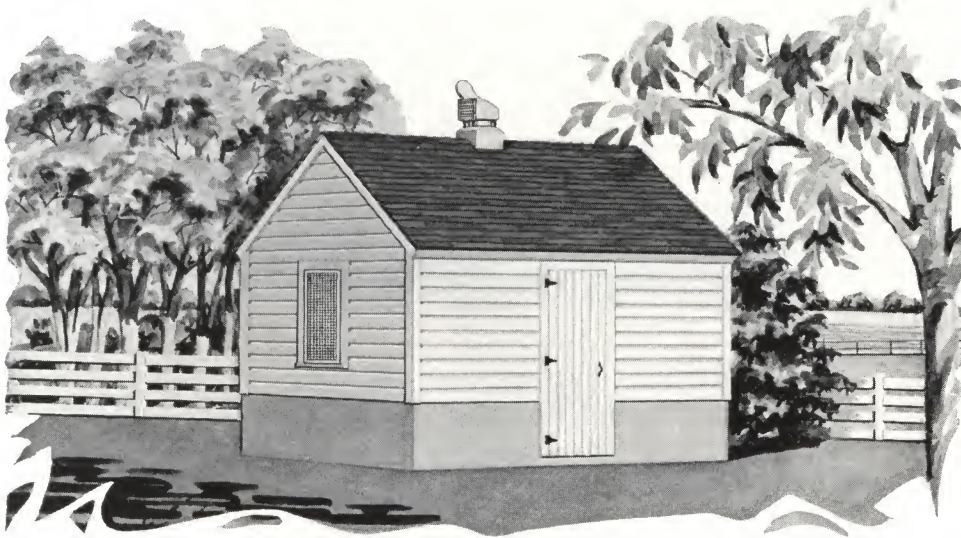


FLOOR PLAN



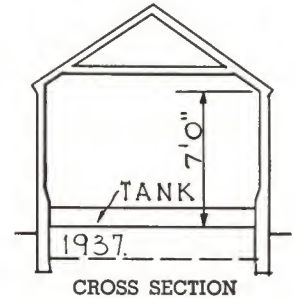
# AUXILIARY FARM BUILDINGS

SPECIAL PURPOSE STRUCTURES THAT PROMOTE EFFICIENCY  
AND INCREASE PRODUCTION

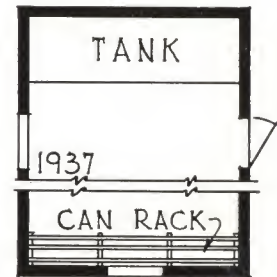


## MILK HOUSE

**No. 1937**



CROSS SECTION



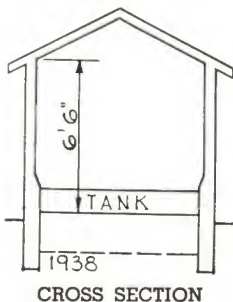
FLOOR PLAN

Designed to meet the requirements of public health ordinances which require milk to be cared for in a building separate from the milking barn.

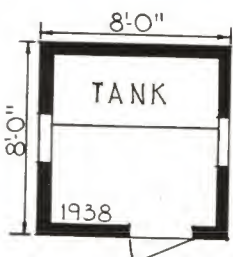
PLAN 1, SIZE 12'0" x 10'0". PLAN 3, SIZE 12'0" x 14'0"  
PLAN 2, SIZE 12'0" x 12'0". PLAN 4, SIZE 12'0" x 16'0"

## MILK HOUSE

**No. 1938**



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

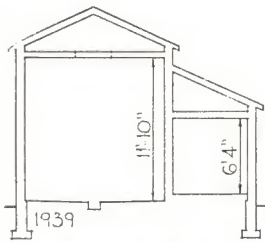


A practical milk house with ample capacity for caring for the milk from a small herd. The corner at left of door may be used for a drying rack for utensils. Walls and ceilings are lined for easy cleaning and to prevent collection of dirt.

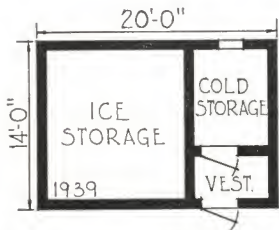


# COLD STORAGE HOUSE

No. 1939

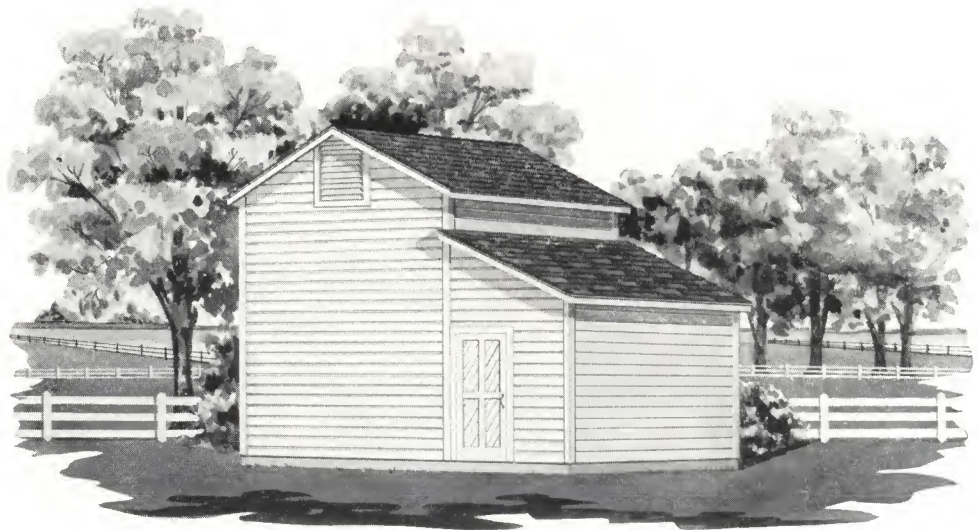


CROSS SECTION

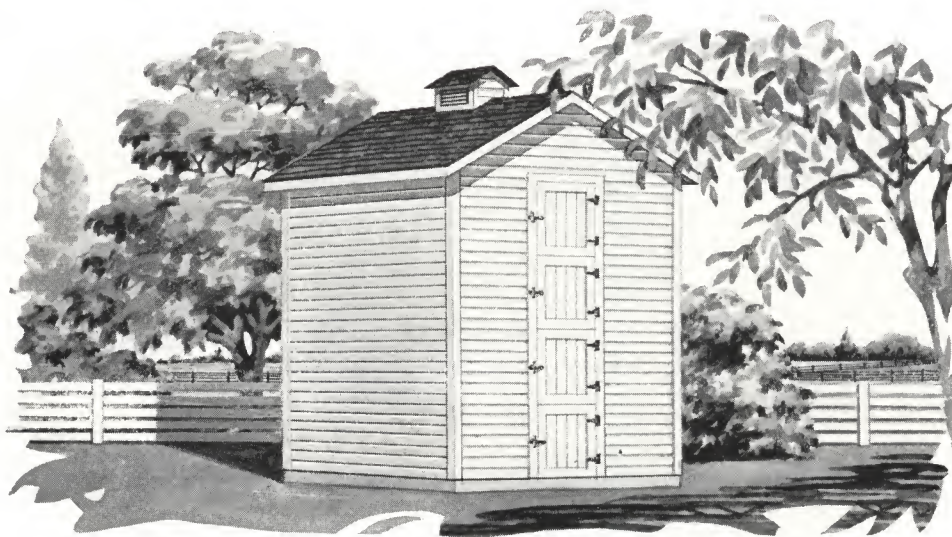


FLOOR PLAN

Call at Our Office  
For Prices of Materials

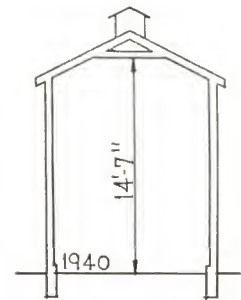


A practical arrangement combining ice storage with a cold storage room. The cold storage is cooled by the circulating air from ice storage through vents located in the partition. Construction is frame with double walls and ceilings to counteract the outside warm air. Plans are detailed to enable the builder to fully understand the construction.

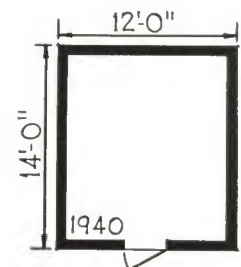


# ICE HOUSE

No. 1940



CROSS SECTION

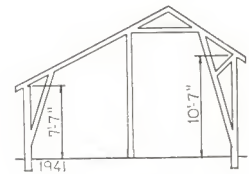


FLOOR PLAN

To the farmer who has a convenient lake, stream or pond, we recommend this structure. The walls are insulated and substantial ice doors are provided. Allowing a foot of sawdust all around, this ice house has a capacity of 16 tons. The complete cost is low and it will give good satisfaction.



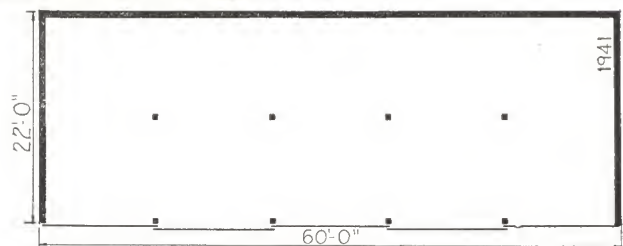
## IMPLEMENT SHED No. 1941



CROSS  
SECTION

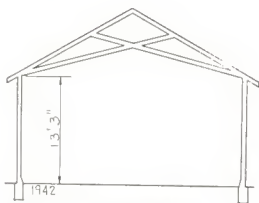


Inquiries into the use of farm implements reveal that in many cases they rust out before they wear out. Therefore, the money spent to protect and prolong the life of your machinery is little in comparison to its replacement cost. A few dollars worth of lumber will build the sturdy structure illustrated here and will prove a profitable investment.



FLOOR PLAN

## IMPLEMENT SHED AND GARAGE No. 1942



CROSS SECTION

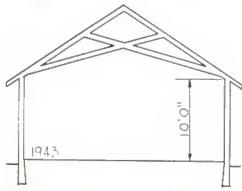


FLOOR PLAN

This gable roof implement shed provides an enclosed shelter not only for the common farm implements but for the farm truck and pleasure car as well. A convenient work shop is included at one end for repair work. The three large doors permit free access to any machinery unit without first moving others.



## IMPLEMENT SHED No. 1943



CROSS SECTION

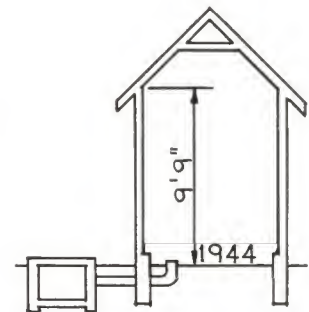


FLOOR PLAN



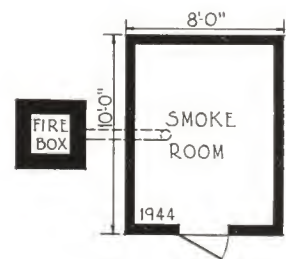
Do not leave your implements out in the weather when at small cost you can place them under cover and save much depreciation. This handy shed has four large doors, each 12 feet wide and 9 feet high. The roof is trussed to permit a clear, open, unobstructed floor area, adequate not only for storage but for painting and repairing as well.

## SMOKE HOUSE No. 1944



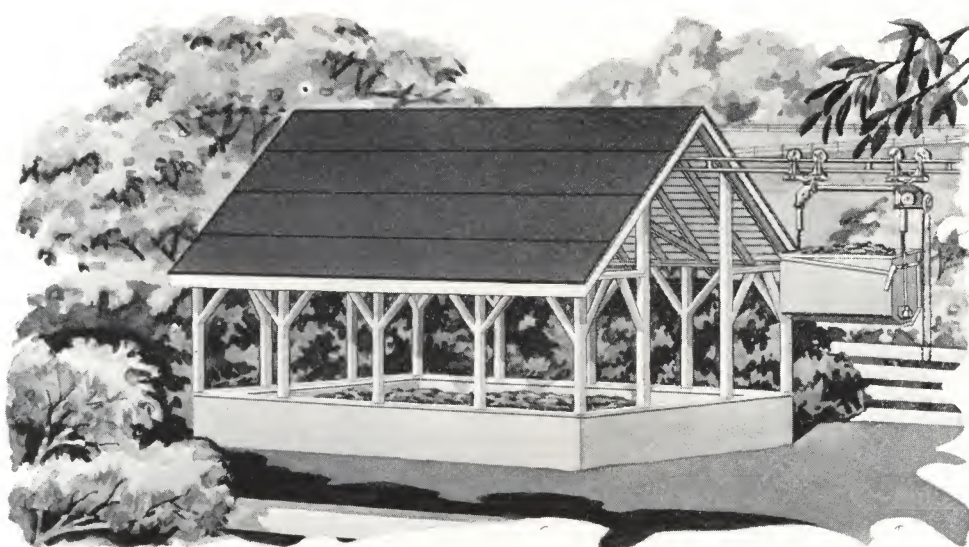
CROSS SECTION

This design is suitable for the farmer who appreciates home cured meats. Walls are covered with drop siding on the outside and lined with  $\frac{5}{8}$  ceiling on the inside. Fire box is built outside with a tile smoke flue leading up to and through smoke house floor. In this construction there is little danger of fire. The fire box is concrete and is fed through the top. This is a safe yet economical structure and will fill most all requirements.



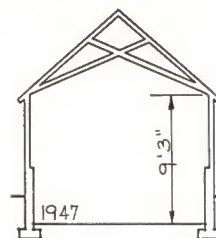
FLOOR PLAN



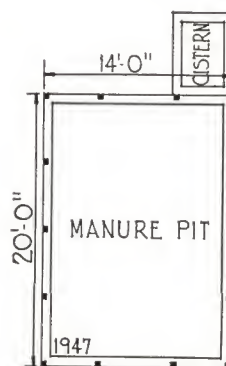


## MANURE PIT

**No. 1947**



CROSS SECTION

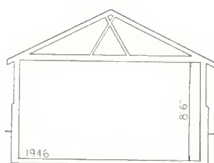


FLOOR PLAN

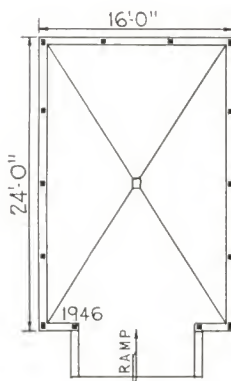
This covered pit not only protects the manure from the elements but also saves all liquid fertilizing qualities. It is provided with a cement floor which slopes toward a cistern located at one corner. The liquid nitrates flow into the cistern and are later used for fertilizing the fields. Progressive farmers realize that the small investment required to erect this structure will be returned many times in increased produce.

## MANURE PIT

**No. 1946**



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

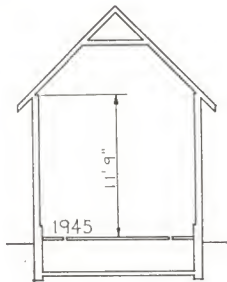


This practical structure is a valuable addition to any farm. Manure can be conveyed to the pit by a litter carrier and deposited evenly. Concrete floors and walls are used to prevent loss of the valuable liquid portion of the manure. Although the sides are left open above the concrete, the structure should be roofed over to prevent accumulation of rain water.

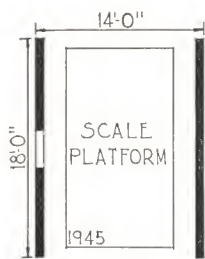


# SCALE HOUSE

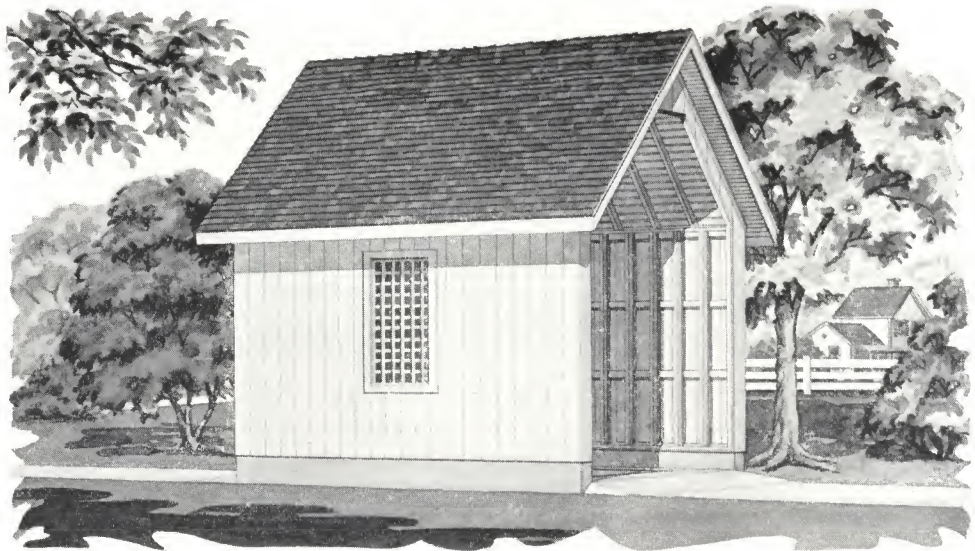
**No. 1945**



CROSS SECTION



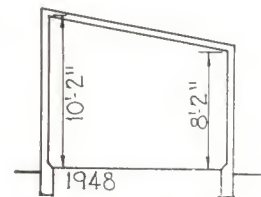
FLOOR PLAN



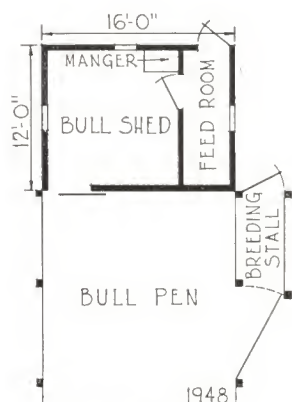
Every farmer realizes the need of a large scale for weighing grain, stock, hay, etc. Do not buy or sell anything by guess. Scales are becoming quite common on large farms. Movable sides or gates may be fitted to the scale platform when weighing different kinds of live stock, or it may be convenient to have it connected with stock corrals for handling of live stock. Provision is made in the plans for the scale pit. Scale capacity: 3 tons.

# BULL SHED

**No. 1948**



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



There is always an opportunity to build a bull pen on one side of the barn yard. The arrangement shown here is very desirable in that the bull may be stabled, watered and bedded without undue risk to the attendant. An exercising yard and breeding pen are incorporated in the plan in a practical manner. The plans are clear, concise and easy for a handy man to accurately understand.



# ROADSIDE STANDS

**W**ITH the approach of motoring weather and the fruit and vegetable season, many farmers and rural citizens will be making plans for increasing their income by disposing of part of their farm produce from roadside markets or by opening small luncheon stands.

In order to promote the utmost in sales, the roadside stand, market or lunch stand should have an attractive original appearance and form an integral part of the property or landscape.

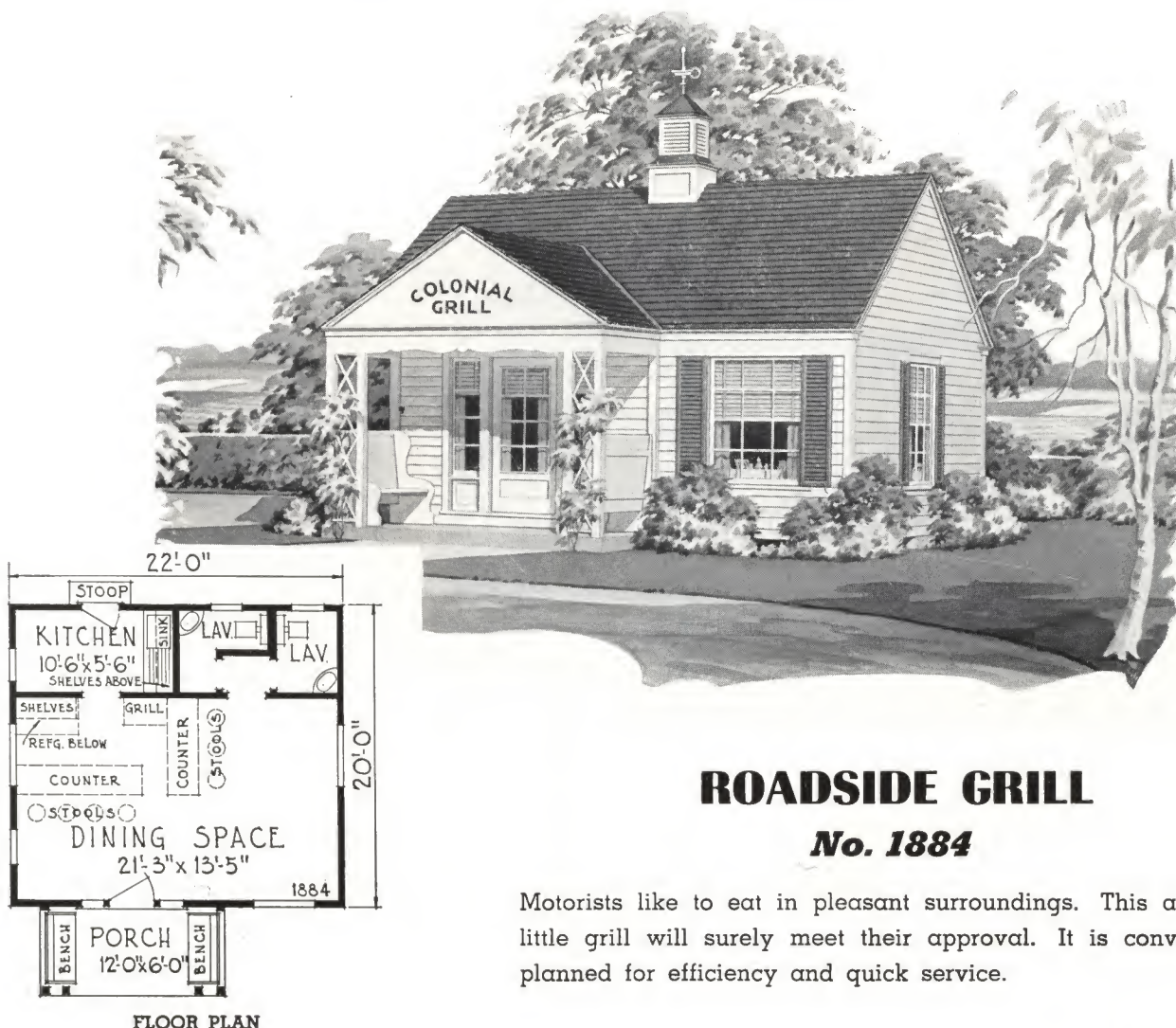
The following designs of roadside stands were especially made to meet the rapid development in wayside marketing of farm vegetables, fruit, and

refreshments, and the increasing interest in more permanent and attractive structures.

A well designed and attractive stand will not only protect the produce or merchandise but will attract discriminating motorists and thereby promote more sales.

Protection for your produce does not necessarily mean a great expense. You will be surprised at the moderate investment necessary to erect a suitable design for your requirements. We can show you how easy it is to secure a building of combined economy and attractiveness and suitable exactly to your special needs.

CALL AT OUR OFFICE FOR CONSULTATION AND FULL PARTICULARS



## ROADSIDE GRILL

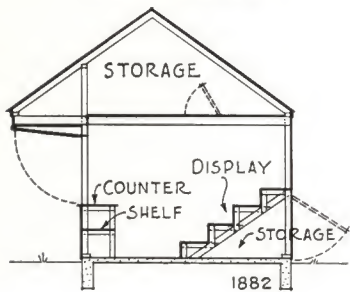
**No. 1884**

Motorists like to eat in pleasant surroundings. This attractive little grill will surely meet their approval. It is conveniently planned for efficiency and quick service.

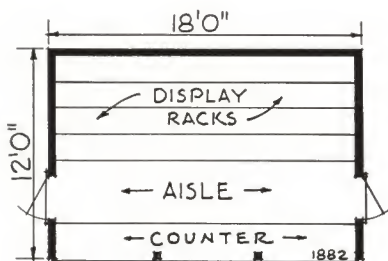
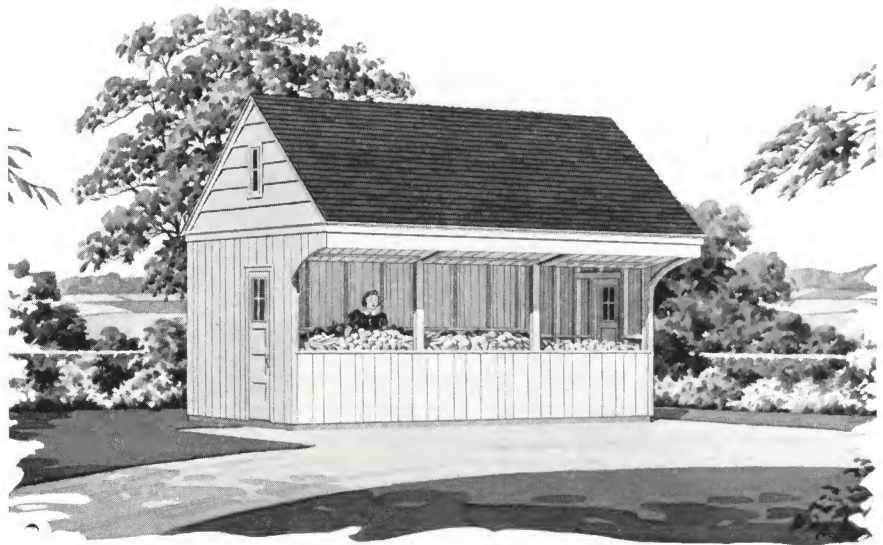


# ROADSIDE MARKET

**No. 1882**

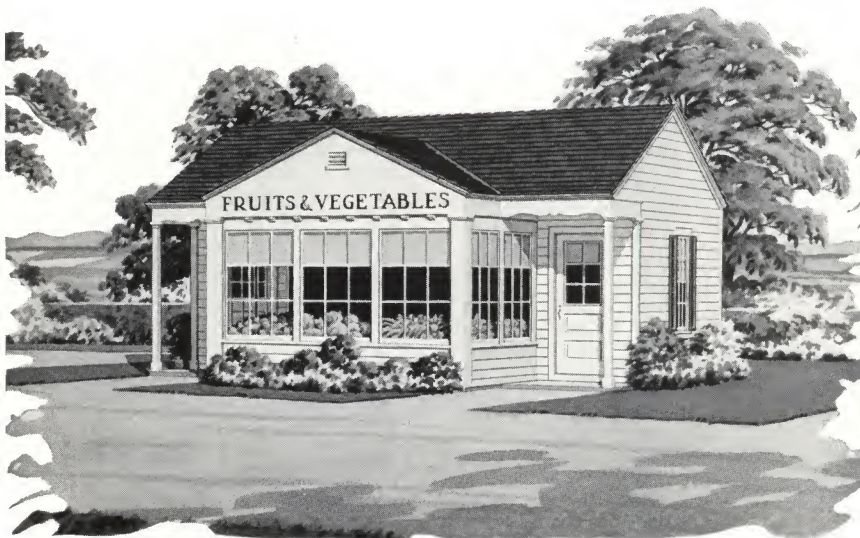


CROSS SECTION



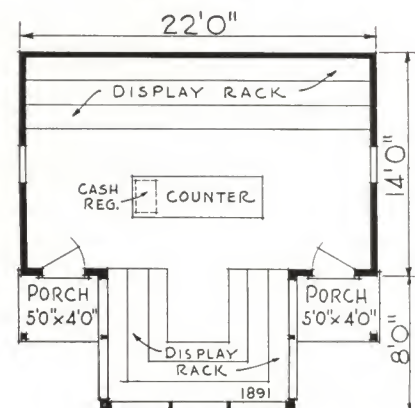
FLOOR PLAN

A market of this kind will enable you to sell your produce direct to the consumer at retail prices. The automobile traffic on public highways has made it possible for farmers in many sections of the country to build up a good retail trade with steady customers. This market is of moderate cost and is simple and easy to build. When not in use the entire front is closed up with doors which are hinged overhead.

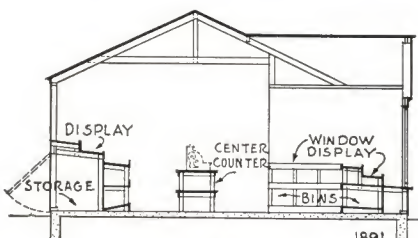


# ROADSIDE MARKET

**No. 1891**



FLOOR PLAN

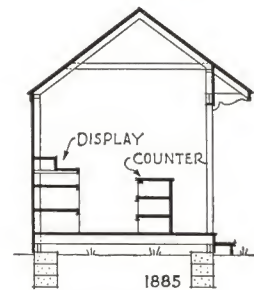


CROSS SECTION

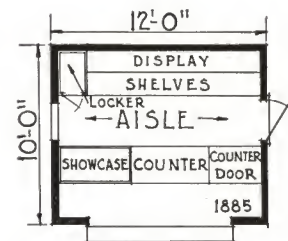
Discriminating motorists will surely be attracted by this appealing colonial market. The interior is fully equipped with racks on which the produce can be neatly displayed to the best advantage. The interior can be re-arranged for a lunch room if desired.



## ROADSIDE STORE *No. 1885*



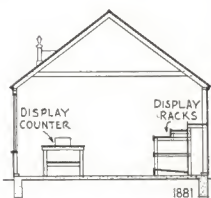
CROSS SECTION



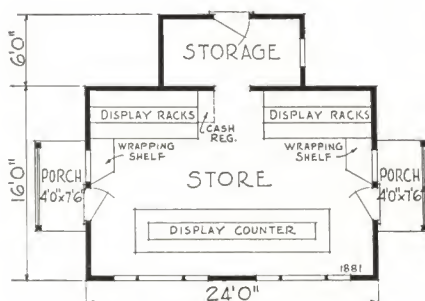
FLOOR PLAN

Such a building will draw trade, build good will and make profit for any farmer. It is attractive, business-like and supplies good storage facilities for the stock of goods. An up-over door closes the entire front when not used for business.

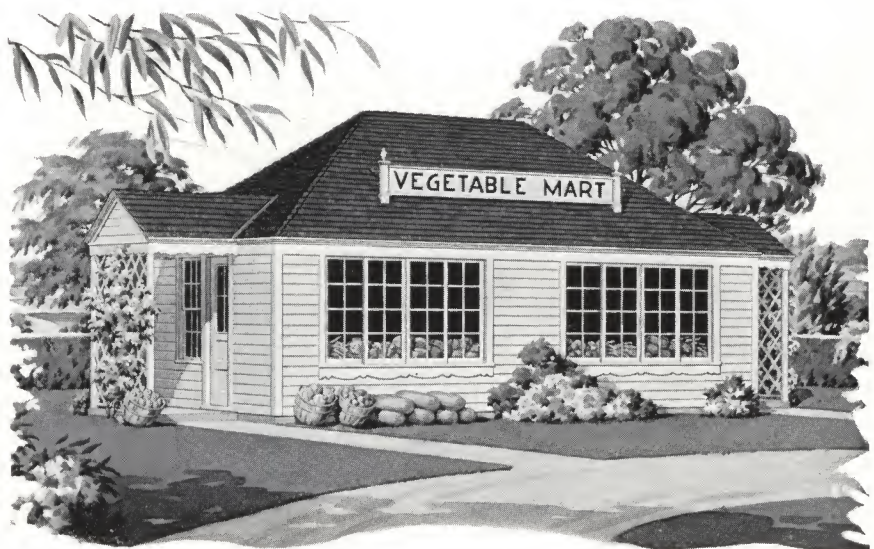
## ROADSIDE MARKET *No. 1881*



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

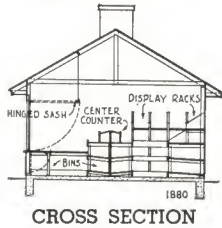


If your farm is favorably located on a heavily traveled highway you should investigate the merits and advantages of the highway market. There are many fortunate farmers who on account of location are securing retail prices for their produce which are much greater than prices secured from the grocer or wholesale market.

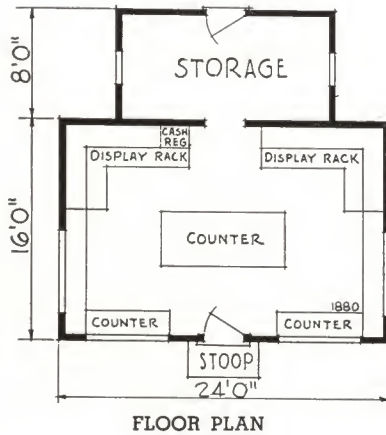


# ROADSIDE MARKET

**No. 1880**



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

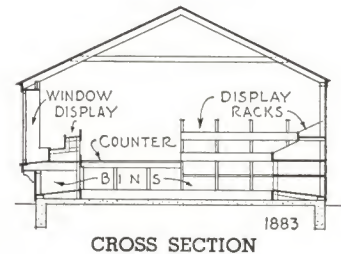


This effective market presents the appealing features of popular Cape Cod design. If painted in clean white for body with dark green or blue roof and shutters, it will surely attract the motorists. The interior is complete for full display of produce.

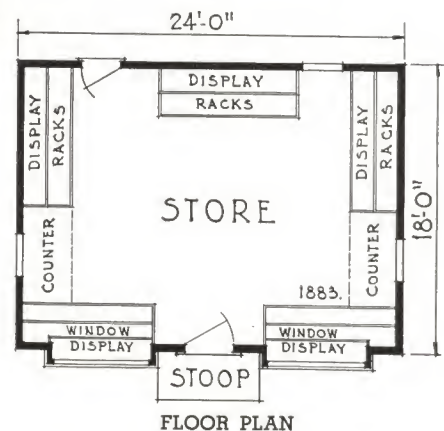


# ROADSIDE MARKET

**No. 1883**



CROSS SECTION



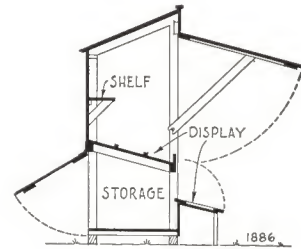
FLOOR PLAN

Simple in design yet it is distinctive and attractive. A color combination of blue roof and all white body should make a pleasing picture. It is planned for utility and service, however it can be arranged for a lunch room if desired.



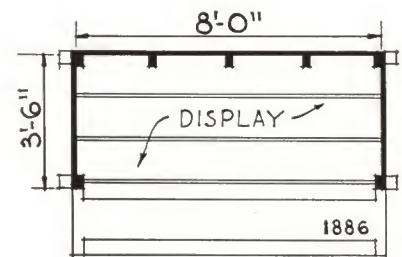


## ROADSIDE VEGETABLE STAND *No. 1886*



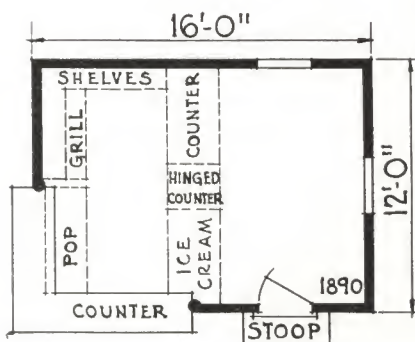
CROSS SECTION

Mounted on skids, this stand can be moved to any desirable location. It is equipped to display produce in a neat manner. It can be shut up and locked when not in use.



FLOOR PLAN

## ROADSIDE LUNCH STAND *No. 1890*



FLOOR PLAN



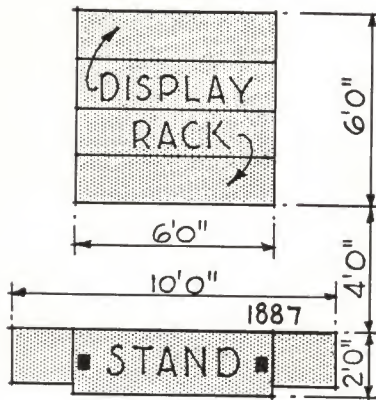
Tourists will always select the most attractive lunch stand. This effective rustic style is particularly suited to the farm districts in many parts of the country. Toilet rooms can be added to the rear if preferred. Plans give full construction details.

CALL AT OUR OFFICE FOR FULL PARTICULARS



## ROADSIDE STAND

**No. 1887**



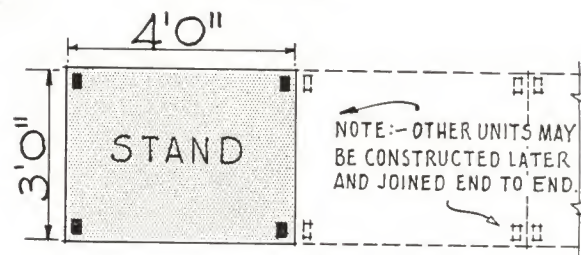
PLAN



This pleasing little stand combined with the practical display rack should be a profitable investment. It is modest in cost and easy to build.

## ROADSIDE STAND

**No. 1888**



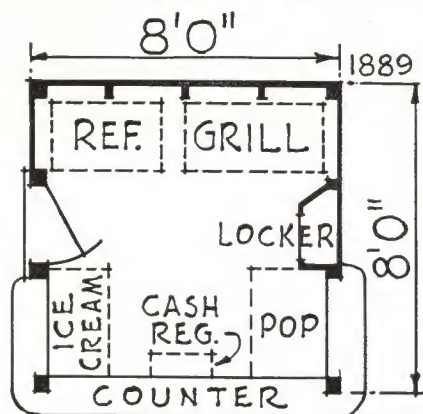
PLAN



The low cost of this neat little stand places it within reach of all who wish to market their surplus produce. It permits the farmer to begin with one unit and add other units as business increases.

## ROADSIDE LUNCH STAND

**No. 1889**



FLOOR PLAN



Especially designed and equipped for quick serving of lunch and refreshments to motorists, this little stand should merit careful consideration.



# FARM HOUSES

DESIGNED FOR ATTRACTIVENESS, UTILITY AND COMFORT

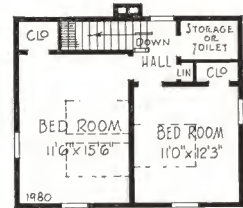


The exterior is traditional New England farm house architecture but the interior arrangements are strictly according to the modern requirements of the up-to-date farmer's wife. The home deserves consideration by those of average family who appreciate style, comfort and convenience. Ceiling heights are: First floor 8 feet, Second floor 8 feet, Basement 7 feet.

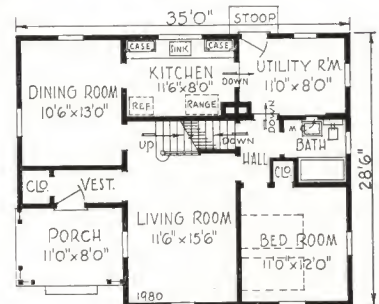
17630 CUBIC FEET

## FARM HOUSE

**No. 1980**



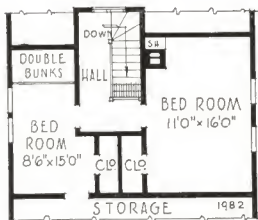
SECOND FLOOR



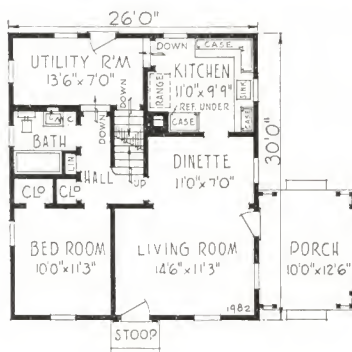
FIRST FLOOR

## FARM HOUSE

**No. 1982**



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



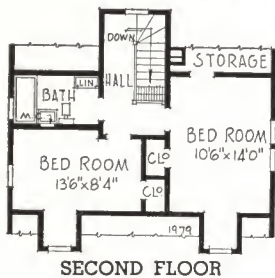
A standard type of Early American home which will always be popular for country and suburban life. The attractive porch is a pleasing feature. While the interior is planned to conform to the modern utility and comfort requirements of the successful farmer, the construction costs are surprisingly moderate. Ceiling heights are: First floor 8 feet, Second floor 7½ feet, Basement 7 feet.

19400 CUBIC FEET

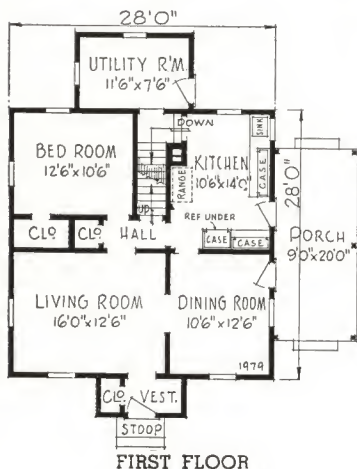


# FARM HOUSE

**No. 1979**



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



An Early American home economically planned for the convenience of the average size family. Three bedrooms are provided. First floor bedroom can serve as an office if desired. A practical utility room is located at rear with grade entrance. Cross ventilation for each room is provided. Ceiling heights are: First floor 8 feet, Second floor 7½ feet, Basement 7 feet.

21500 CUBIC FEET



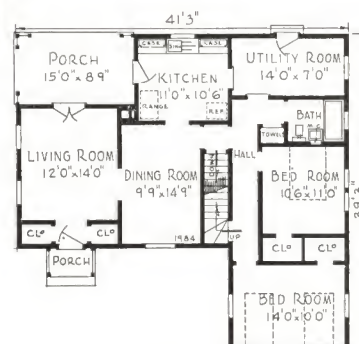
The charm of this home lies in its Colonial simplicity, the low broad roof and the attractive entrance. The delightful rear porch is a pleasing feature. The rooms are large and well planned strictly to farm home requirements. Ceiling height for rooms is 8 feet, for basement 7 feet.

20540 CUBIC FEET

# FARM HOUSE

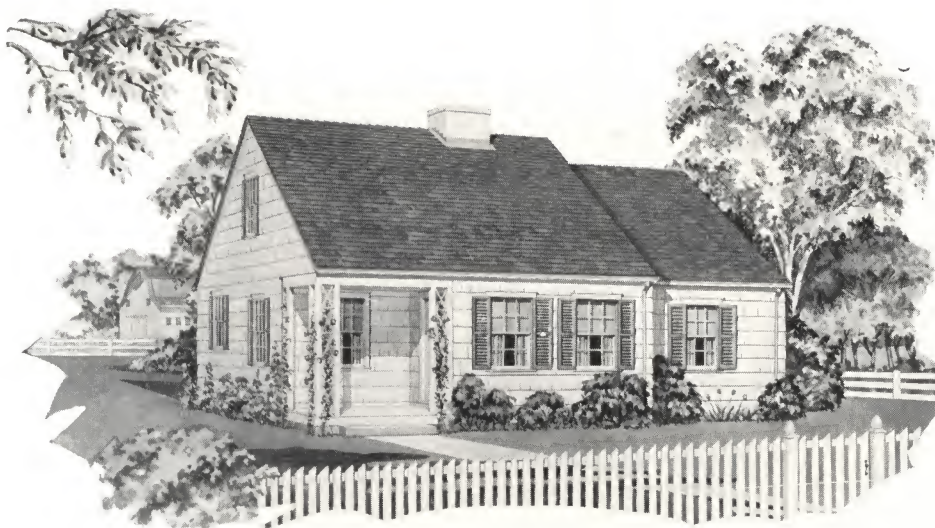
**No. 1984**

*Designed to be built at a cost well within the average farm budget.*



FLOOR PLAN





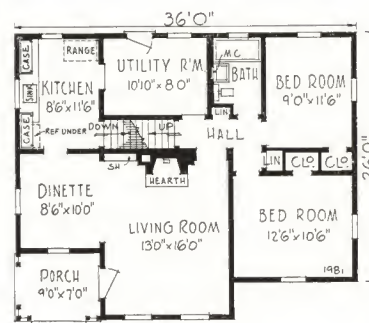
## FARM HOUSE

### No. 1981

*These homes have been carefully studied and developed to meet the need of the average American farmer.*

This home, designed along Cape Cod tradition, offers style, convenience and comfort at a minimum cost. A careful study of the plan will show that all rooms are carefully arranged to meet the many requirements so essential to the farm home. The front entrance porch is pleasing and attractive. Ceiling height for rooms is 8 feet, for basement 7 feet.

18260 CUBIC FEET

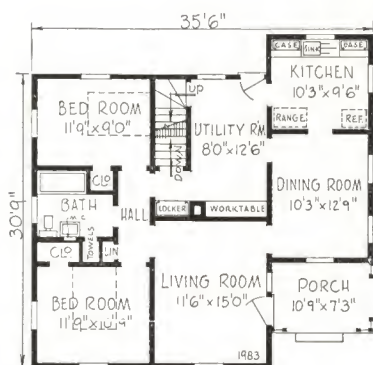


FLOOR PLAN

## FARM HOUSE

### No. 1983

*These homes possess all the modern conveniences of the city home plus the practical utility arrangements as required in the rural home.*



FLOOR PLAN

Colonial architecture lends itself more freely to rural surroundings than any other type. Nothing has been omitted from this design to make the complete farm home. The convenient layout with all its modern utilities will be much appreciated by the housekeeper. Ceiling height for rooms is 8 feet, for basement 7 feet.

19880 CUBIC FEET



# INDEX

## BY ALPHABETIC CLASSIFICATION OF DESIGNS

DESIGN	PAGE	DESIGN	PAGE	DESIGN	PAGE
Barns .....	3 to 21	Bull Shed .....	54	Milk Houses .....	49
Barns, Bank .....	3, 7, 8, 10 & 11	Cattle Shed .....	19	Misc. Farm Equipment .....	24 & 25
Barns, Bank—Without Floor Arrangements .....	7	Changes in Plans .....	2	Potato Storage .....	48
Barns, Cattle Feeding .....	12 & 13	Cold Storage Houses .....	50	Poultry Equipment .....	41 & 42
Barns, Dairy .....	4 & 9	Corn Cribs .....	43 to 46	Poultry Feeders .....	41 & 42
Barns, General Purpose .....	3, 5, 8 to 12, 16 & 17	Corn Cribs, Movable .....	46	Poultry Houses .....	35 to 40
Barns, Granary Combined .....	10	Corn Cribs, Single .....	46	Poultry Houses, Movable .....	38 & 39
Barns, Gothic Dairy .....	4	Elevators for Grain .....	43 to 46	Roadside Grill .....	55, 59 & 60
Barns, Gothic General Purpose .....	3, 5, 8 & 11	Farm Equipment .....	24 & 25	Roadside Market .....	56 to 60
Barns, Gothic—Without Floor Arrangements .....	14 & 21	Garage and Barn .....	12, 16 & 17	Roadside Vegetable Stand .....	56 to 60
Barns, Hay Feeding .....	12 & 13	Garage and Implement Shed .....	51	Roof Trusses, Standard .....	21
Barns, Horse .....	6	Grain Bin, Movable .....	46	Scale House .....	54
Barns, One Story .....	9 & 16	Granaries .....	43 to 46	Seed Corn Houses .....	47
Barns, Sheep .....	18	Hay Sheds .....	20	Sheep Barn .....	18
Barns, Small .....	16 & 17	House Designs .....	61 to 63	Sheep Shed .....	18
Barns, Suggested Floor Plans .....	22 & 23	Hog Barn .....	30	Smoke House .....	52
Barns, Without Floor Arrangement .....	6, 7, 13 to 15 & 21	Hog Equipment .....	34	Special Plans .....	2
Brooder Houses .....	38 & 39	Hog Houses .....	27 to 33	Standard Framing Sections .....	21
		Hog Houses, Movable .....	31 to 33	Storage Cellars .....	48
		Ice Houses .....	50	Suggestive Floor Plans .....	22 & 23
		Implement Sheds .....	51 & 52	Swine Equipment .....	34
		Implement Shed and Garage .....	51	Swine Feeders .....	34
		Machinery Sheds .....	51 & 52	Ventilation .....	26
		Manure Pits .....	53		

## INDEX IN NUMERICAL ORDER

DESIGN	PAGE	DESIGN	PAGE	DESIGN	PAGE	DESIGN	PAGE	DESIGN	PAGE
1830 .....	16	1865 .....	28	1900 .....	37	1930 .....	45	1960 .....	24
1831 .....	4	1866 .....	29	1901 .....	40	1931 .....	46	1961 .....	24
1832 .....	5	1867 .....	29	1902 .....	39	1932 .....	46	1962 .....	24
1833 .....	14	1868 .....	31	1903 .....	40	1933 .....	47	1963 .....	24
1834 .....	14	1869 .....	31	1904 .....	39	1934 .....	47	1964 .....	24
1835 .....	14	1870 .....	30	1905 .....	37	1935 .....	48	1965 .....	24
1836 .....	8	1871 .....	30	1906 .....	41	1936 .....	48	1966 .....	24
1837 .....	8	1872 .....	32	1907 .....	41	1937 .....	49	1967 .....	24
1838 .....	15	1873 .....	32	1908 .....	41	1938 .....	49	1968 .....	25
1839 .....	15	1874 .....	32	1909 .....	41	1939 .....	50	1969 .....	25
1840 .....	15	1875 .....	32	1910 .....	41	1940 .....	50	1970 .....	25
1841 .....	7	1876 .....	33	1911 .....	41	1941 .....	51	1971 .....	25
1842 .....	6	1877 .....	33	1912 .....	41	1942 .....	51	1972 .....	25
1843 .....	6	1878 .....	33	1913 .....	41	1943 .....	52	1973 .....	25
1844 .....	9	1879 .....	33	1914 .....	41	1944 .....	52	1974 .....	25
1845 .....	3	1880 .....	58	1915 .....	41	1945 .....	54	1975 .....	25
1846 .....	13	1881 .....	57	1916 .....	42	1946 .....	53	1976 .....	25
1847 .....	7	1882 .....	56	1917 .....	42	1947 .....	53	1977 .....	25
1848 .....	11	1883 .....	58	1918 .....	42	1948 .....	54	1978 .....	25
1849 .....	9	1884 .....	55	1919 .....	42	1949 .....	34	1979 .....	62
1850 .....	18	1885 .....	57	1920 .....	42	1950 .....	34	1980 .....	61
1851 .....	20	1886 .....	59	1921 .....	42	1951 .....	34	1981 .....	63
1852 .....	20	1887 .....	60	1922 .....	42	1952 .....	34	1982 .....	61
1853 .....	12	1888 .....	60	1923 .....	42	1953 .....	34	1983 .....	63
1854 .....	19	1889 .....	60	1924 .....	42	1954 .....	34	1984 .....	62
1855 .....	19	1890 .....	59	1925 .....	42	1955 .....	34		
1856 .....	13	1891 .....	56	1926 .....	45	1956 .....	34		
1857 .....	17	1892 .....	31	1927 .....	43	1957 .....	34		
1858 .....	17	1893 .....	38	1928 .....	44	1958 .....	34		
1859 .....	17	1894 .....	38	1929 .....	44	1959 .....	24		
1860 .....	10	1895 .....	36						
1861 .....	12	1896 .....	36						
1862 .....	18	1897 .....	35						
1863 .....	10	1898 .....	38						
1864 .....	27	1899 .....	39						

